THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 213

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

'Black Market' in Steel? U. S. General in Moscow; Candidates' Gas Limited

The World's Day—August 5, 1942

Washington: 'Black Market' Probe on Steel

An investigation into charges made at New Orleans that the Higgins Corporation bought steel in the "black market" to build ships was ordered by Price Administrator Henderson while President Roosevelt said he thought people who sold steel by this method ought to go to jail. [Financial Page.]

An increase in pay for men in the submarine service was authorized in a bill signed by President Roosevelt which also facilitates the recruitment of naval aviation cadets, permitting their enlistment at recruiting stations.

President Roosevelt told his press conference that he expects to complete his review of the trial of eight alleged saboteurs before a military commission within two or three days, but warned that the trial record is long and detailed.

Miss Elizabeth Reynard, professor of English at Barnard College, Columbia University, in New York, takes the oath of office as Assistant Director of the Women's Naval Reserve with the rank of lieutenant to be an assistant in charge of training to Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, the Navy announced.

In Europe: U. S. General Arrives in Moscow

American aid to Russia is expected to be speeded up with announcement in Moscow that Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, former commander of the First Air Force, United States Eastern Defense Command, had arrived in the Russian Capital on a special mission. Carrying a letter from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin, General Bradley piloted his own B-24 bomber from Washington to Moscow in 10 days.

British rejection of the Munich pact of 1938 was announced in the publication of notes exchanged between Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czech Government in exile. [Page 8.]

A Vichy vice-consul was condemned to execution in the southern district of Turkey for espionage against the Turkish state, it was announced in Istanbul.

A Nazi rumor that Prime Minister Churchill is now in Moscow conferring with Joseph Stalin was enlarged upon by the Berlin Radio, which said the British secret Parliamentary session yesterday could be taken as confirmation of the rumor.

The House of Commons in London recessed for the summer, subject to recall should circumstances require it.

The Brenner Pass, which connects Italy and German-occupied Austria, has been closed for two days, it was reported in a British radiocast via CBS.

Nazi Planes attacked a lighthouse on Grimsey Island, a half mile off Holmavik on the northeast coast of Iceland, in the second air raid on Iceland in a week.

New England: Candidates' Gas Limited

Political candidates in New England will not receive unlimited flow of gasoline, OPA official said. [Page 2.]

Two Government witnesses are recalled by defense counsel at spy trial of the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Lutheran pastor, at Hartford, Conn.

New England's first quota for the "Waves" will be 125 officers, the Naval Procurement Office of the First Naval District announced today.

National: Congressmen Renamed in Four States

Congressmen seeking renomination in four State primaries—Kansas, Missouri, Virginia, and West Virginia—were successful; voting was light and the chief issues were labor and prewar foreign policies. [Page 9.]

Dimout of the entire Pacific Coast in a belt that reaches a width of 150 miles at some points and includes drastic restrictions on various types of lighting was ordered by the Western Defense Command. [Page 19.]

The Portuguest liner Serpa Pinto arrived from Lisbon at Baltimore with 49 refugee passengers, many of them Mexicans.

Americas: Cuba Ready to Form War Cabinet

Resignation of Cuba's Cabinet was announced at Havana by Premier Carlos Saladrigas to enable President Batista to organize a war cabinet to include representatives of opposition political parties.

Iran: U. S. Aid Asked on Ministry of Supply

Iran's new Premier, Ahmad Qavam Sultaneh, announced he intended to establish a Ministry of Supply, and wanted United States experts to organize it for him.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

WPB Considers Mileage Limit Instead of General Gas Ration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — With President Roosevelt still uncommitted on nation-wide gasoline rationing as a tire-saving necessity, War Production Board officials were today working on an alternate plan of speedometer-checking.

The new mileage rationing proposal before the WPB is understood to call for allocation of a specified number of miles to each motorist through the issuance of "certificates of necessity."

Each driver would be alloted a certain basic mileage for family use with additional mileage allowed on the basis of occupational need. Speedometers would be checked at intervals for violations.

Consideration of the new plan does not mean that Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration has abandoned its plan for nation-wide rationing, but with the heavy tire-wear days of summer slipping by, they are beginning to lose hope of getting President Roosevelt to approve it before election.

OPA officials still insist that nationwide gasoline rationing is the only enforceable method of preserving non-essential civilian tires until synthetic rubber supplies become available.

After getting WPB consent for nationwide rationing early in the summer, OPA went ahead with the printing of millions of forms before the President pigeonholed its program.

Opposition to gas rationing as a method of conserving tires has come chiefly from oil-producing states where officials say it would be hard to make the average man-in-the-street see why he should not be driving his own car when gasoline is being poured back in the wells just next door. Drastic loss in state revenues and job conversions for an army of filling station men would also be involved.

The nation will hear President Roosevelt's exposition of the rubber problem tomorrow when he plans to send to the Senate his veto of a bill, sponsored by the congressional farm bloc, to establish a new Federal agency to promote manufacture of synthetic rubber from farm and forest products, to the exclusion of petroleum used in the present program.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, August 5, 1942

Boston and New England News	2-5
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Financial Pages	16, 17
Movie Guide	10
New Hampshire Letter	5
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	19
Sports Page	14
Successful Letter Writing	7
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	12
Applied Christianity (With Spanish Translation)	
Today's Woman	15

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Mayors Urge Giving Up Gas For More Oil

Heads of 50 eastern cities demand extension of gas rationing to West—See fuel shortage loom.

In a drive to get 200,000 more barrels of vital fuel oil a day from the Middle West to the East Coast, and supply minimum ration needs during the New England winter, 50 Mayors of East Coast cities, meeting today in Boston City Hall, joined in an appeal for widespread rationing of petroleum products.

The Mayors, meeting under the chairmanship of Fiorello H. Laguardia of New York City, heard warnings that unless immediate drastic action is taken, the Atlantic Coast will fall 142,000 barrels of petroleum products a day below absolutely essential needs.

This critical situation would obtain even after ordinary passenger car driving has been cut 60 per cent, and kerosene and fuel oil use for heating cut 30 per cent, the Mayors were told.

Meanwhile, statistics compiled by the Public Roads Administration in Washington, D. C., have demonstrated that since rationing of gasoline struck the East Coast, from 40 to 60 per cent of the automobiles have already been taken off the road.

In Historic Surroundings

The Mayors met in the historic City Council Chamber with an estimated 300 spectators looking down from the galleries.

At the afternoon session of the conference, the Mayors passed a resolution crystallizing their appeal to unrationed areas of the United States to "share their fuel oil with us."

"We urgently appeal to our fellow Americans to assume a small part of the burden of this war by limiting their use of fuel oil so that unnecessary hardship and suffering will not be inflicted on the people of the east coast this winter," the appeal said.

The conference also urged the petroleum co-ordinator to bring about the conversion of Midwest power and heating units from oil to other types of fuel. Copies of the resolution were sent to President Roosevelt, the War Production Board, the Petroleum Co-ordinator, OPA and ODT.

The conference was the second held by the Committee of Atlantic Coast Mayors on Gasoline and Fuel Oil, which includes Mayors of nearly every important city in District 1. Mayor La Guardia is Chairman of the Committee.

Opening the conference this morning at 10:15, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston, struck a key note which was to continue ringing in speeches throughout the morning when he said that "all Americans will share the blessings of peace when victory is won, and all Americans should share alike in the sacrifices which must be made to attain that victory.

"I am sure that when the critical danger facing our States is made clear in the Middle West, Americans there will gladly submit to the slight cut which rationing would impose on them."

La Guardia Hits Politics

Mayor La Guardia commented that in his opinion rationing of fuel oil would "eventually be extended" to District 2, the 14 States of the Middle West.

"I see no reason why what will be done after the first Tuesday in November should not be done the first week in August," the New York Mayor commented drily.

Walter P. Hedden, Consultant to the Office of Defense Transportation and Director of the New York Port Authority, told the Mayors that if 200,000 additional barrels of petroleum products are not obtained from the Middle West as the result of rationing in that area, the East Coast would have to suffer an additional 20 per cent cut in its gasoline ration.

Learn of Tank Cars

The 50 Mayors heard further description of efforts being made by the Office of Defense Transportation in the direction of increasing the efficiency of the 67,000 tank cars now in service to the East Coast.

Joseph White, New England member of the Petroleum Industry's Transportation Committee for District 1, said that if the ordinary 18-day round trip could be cut to 15 days, then the East Coast would receive 140,000 more barreis a day than are at present coming in.

Sixty-car tank car trains could then be permitted to make express trips from Texas and from the Midwest, unload at Eastern gateways, and return with a delay of no more than two days in the turn around.

Summarizing the case for rationing of the Midwest, Hedden, consultant to the Office of Defense Transportation, said that production of crude oil in District 2 amounted to 1,136,600 barrels a day. Refineries in the area turn out just over 1,000,000 barrels a day, and consumption amounts to 900,000 barrels.

Picture: Page 2.

Russian Retreat Grows in Caucasus; Nazis Held to Token Raids on Britain; Army Now Building Huge Cargo Planes

21 P.C. of bomber production now for transport, air chief says, and more to come.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force, disclosed today that the Government is working on the development of a freight-carrying air transport of such simplified design that it can be built in half the present time and without the use of scarce materials.

Appearing before a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee, General Arnold revealed that the War Production Board and the Army are already well into the manufacture of huge cargo airplanes.

He unfolded detailed figures only after the Committee hurriedly went into executive session but in his opening statement he announced that 21 per cent of multi-engined bomber production is now being devoted to transport planes.

There is a great and growing need for more such planes, the General declared, and he gave assurance that the Army would welcome the initiating or conversion of any facilities which could bring them into production without interference with the present air program which, he said, represented an untouchable military commitment, both to the United States and to its allies.

Program to Be Expanded

General Arnold testified in connection with legislation introduced by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma and Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, proposing a board to supervise the construction of a fleet of heavy cargo-carrying planes to supply the nation's armed forces abroad.

Emphasizing the progress which is already being made in this direction, and predicting continuous expansion, General Arnold told the Committee that in the first half of 1943 the 21 per cent allocation of all multi-engined bomber production to air transports would be maintained and that after that the proportion would be stepped up to 32 per cent.

He said he cited these figures just to show that "we are aware of the need for aerial transport capacity.

"The program that has been developed," he said, "represents an all-out effort by industry, taking into consideration the tools, equip-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Use of few planes by Germans hints effort to lift home morale on damage by RAF.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 5—The Nazis are carrying out a new policy—their fifth—in their aerial bombardment of Britain. This is the policy of sending a minimum number of planes to a maximum number of places and exaggerating the results to make the German public believe that the bare corroboration of visits in British communiqués conceals a severe, sustained, and widespread ordeal for people here.

This is obviously calculated to bolster up the morale of German citizens who really are being called upon to "take it" from RAF bombers in a big way at last and might be put in a better frame of mind for doing so by the impression that the British are having to take something worse.

The plain fact is, of course, that the British are not having to do anything of the sort. Some places—Birmingham, for example—have had a decidedly unpleasant night or two recently.

Light in Comparison

Taken altogether the Luftwaffe's attacks have been extremely light compared with nights in the latter half of 1940 and the first half of 1941 when bombers came over regularly in hundreds and not in tens as they do for biggest raids now.

Revival of intermittent Nazi raiding after an almost complete lull for many months has had an absolutely negligible effect on British war industry compared with the damage the RAF has done to the Nazis' war industry in the meanwhile.

"Baedeker" raids by the Nazis blasted open some easily accessible centers far more remarkable for their historic and sentimental value than for their industrial significance, and some production areas have been somewhat knocked about. But the raids have imposed no strain on Britain or British people as a whole.

ARP Staffs on Alert

Authorities in Air Raid Precaution Services say that in some ways they are glad the raids have started up again. For they found inevitable difficulties in keeping ARP workers of all kinds fully on their toes during the long period when hundreds of thousands had no raids to contend with and had to sustain their keenness as best

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Nazis report capture of Kropotkin; Parachutists land behind Soviet lines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

General Russian withdrawal is in process in the Caucasus.

Marshal Timoshenko's armies not only are falling back in the center, where the main German advance has been taking place for a week, they also are being pushed back on either flank. In the center, German SS guards appear to have captured the City of Kropotkin 125 miles below Rostov on the railroad and pipeline from the Caspian Sea. The Germans also say they occupy 60 miles of the east-west Kuban River near which Kropotkin is situated. They even claim to have established bridgeheads across the river. This is their farthest advance.

More serious than the advance in the center, however, are the signs of crumbling of the Russian defense at points that hitherto have held firm. These are the corner points of the salient from which, in the event of continuing resistance, the salient might become dangerous for the Germans.

At Kushchevka, only 50 miles below Rostov, where the Russians have been resisting so far, German pressure was reported to be heavy and the line appeared to be giving despite brilliant Cossack counterattacks. On the other flank, around Tsimlyansk on the Don, nearly 200 miles north of the Kuban fighting, the Russians have been forced back.

It now becomes a question whether Marshal Timoshenko can rescue the army around Kushchevka from entrapment by the Germans driving through Kropotkin toward the foothills of the Caucasus below.

Russian difficulties are partly due to the seemingly endless reserves of tanks and infantry which Field Marshal von Bock is throwing into the attack and partly to the German blitz methods which appear to be disastrously effective.

German mechanized units appear to have broken through the Russian lines as they did two years ago in France and to be dislocating the Russian supply system with some success. Behind the Russian lines they are being aided by large numbers of parachutists, dropped, it is said, in groups of 100 to 150 with machine guns and mine throwers. This no doubt explains why the Russians announce withdrawal from Belaya Glina, which is 50 miles behind the line where German mechanized units are operating.

There still remains the possibility of a counterattack from Voronezh, nearly 500 miles farther north, or even from the direction of Stalingrad to the east. But the probability seems to be that a general reorganization of the Russian lines will have to be put into operation on the assumption that the Caucasus peninsula north of the Caucasus Mountains will have passed under German control.

The fact that there is little news of importance from any other war theater is melancholy evidence that at this late hour the urgently needed diversion to help the Russian wing of the United Nations has not yet appeared.

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Russia's Defense and Defenders

Broken line is approximately the battleline in South Russia, black arrows marking main points of German attack, white arrow, a point of strong Russian resistance. 1 Russian fleet stationed in Sea of Azov to prevent German reserves coming by sea. 2 Parachutists dropped by Germans behind Russian lines. Below: Some of Russia's automatic riflemen training as reserves.

C. I. O. Seeks Hourly Pay Lift Of 10 Cents in Textile Mills

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organization Textile Workers Union opened its plea for a 10-cent hourly wage increase in northern cotton textile mills before the War Labor Board today with the assertion that earnings in the industry were so low that the vigor and health of the workers had been seriously impaired.

Solomon Barkin, research director of the union, presented the union's economic arguments at a hearing on recommendations submitted to the 12-man board by a mediation panel. Opening arguments were confined to the demands affecting 28 New England mills whose workers are represented by the C. I. O. union.

Wage demands in behalf of American Federation of Labor workers in the New Bedford, Mass., area and C. I. O. workers in a few southern mills will be argued separately later in the hearing.

Four of the five panel members agreed that wages in the industry were substandard and all recommended an increase but did not agree on the amount. The employer member of the panel in each case, however, recommended 7½ cents an hour. The labor members agreed to that amount in the northern mills, but recommended 10 cents for the southern mills. The public members did not recommend any specific amount.

Mr. Barkin told the Board "it necessarily follows from the general conclusion concerning the Northern textile workers income that he is unable to sustain a maintenance budget and hardly able to cover a subsistence budget."

He said that the Work Projects Administration maintenance budget in March, 1942, required weekly earnings of $31.21 in Boston, $30.92 in Manchester, N. H., and $31.06 in Portland, Maine.

"Actual weekly earnings," he said, "for the average Northern textile worker were from $6 to $8 a week below these needed weekly incomes.

"The effects of these low earnings upon the workers were abundantly illustrated by the unoin's house and communities the Northern textile worker lives in. We also recounted the inadequacy of his food. We submitted photographs and statistics indicating the effects of these conditions on every phase of his life. Many physical defects remain unremedied because of inadequate medical attention. Our evidence pointed inevitably to the conclusion shared by all members of the panel that the income and level of living of the cotton textile worker is certainly sustandard.

"The same moral indignation

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

India: British Withdrawal Demanded

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party adopted a 1,200-word resolution today, demanding "withdrawal of British power so as to enable India to become an ally of the United Nations and fight aggressors," Reuters reported from Bombay.

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 5 (AP)—The All-India Congress Party Working Committee drafted today a resolution recommending that Mohandas K. Gandhi be given full powers to lead a civil disobedience movement if Britain rejects a demand for immediate Indian independence.

Also presented to the Committee was a proposed resolution which, if accepted by both the Working Committee and the Full Committee meeting here Friday, would pledge the Party to armed resistance of any Japanese aggression against India.

This draft resolution stated that an independent government for India "will wholeheartedly and unreservedly declare itself on the side of the United Nations, agreeing to meet the Japanese or any other aggressor with armed resistance."

The new draft was described as designed to meet "reasonable and constructive" criticisms which followed the British disclosure Tuesday of the draft of a resolution by

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Full text of Gandhi's resolution: Page 6.

Liberal Is Willing To Assist in India

Recorded by CBS

New York, Aug. 5

The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Indian Liberal leader, as asserting in New Delhi that he would be willing to assist in calling a conference of all Indian factions to consider the crisis resulting from the threatened civil disobedience campaign. He added, however, that he thought Mohandas K. Gandhi should take the initiative in calling the meeting, inasmuch as he had been directly responsible for precipitating the crisis.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 5—The next few days will determine whether the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party is engaging in a mere tactical maneuver or is in grim earnest in its threat to invoke a civil disobedience campaign unless Britain grants immediate independence to India.

When the Full Committee of the Party assembles in Bombay on Friday to act on a resolution embodying the threat, it will find itself confronted with the unanimous condemnation of the proposal by the British and American press, strong protests from all organized sections of non-Congress opinion in this country, including many distinguished Indian public men, and finally doubts and differences within the Congress Party itself.

The more optimistic observers are hopeful that these factors will influence the Party to adopt a less extreme stand.

From the beginning it has been clear that the apparent unanimity on the original and modified resolutions placed before the Working Committee was only a façade for

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Kropotkin Falls:

Nazis Establish Kuban Bridgeheads

German SS (Elite Guard) forces have taken the important railway junction of Kropotkin by storm after hard fighting, the German High Command reported today. Bridgeheads have been established across the Kuban River between Kropotkin and Armavir, 40 miles to the south, the report said.

Altogether, the Kuban, an important Northwest Caucasus river which flows north and west into the Black Sea, has been reached along a 60-mile front, a communiqué said.

Kropotkin, 25 miles by air southeast of Rostov, is on an oil pipeline and railway from the Caspian Sea to Rostov and on another railway which links Krasnodar on the west and Voroshilovsk on the east.

The rapid motorized thrust southward has cut off and annihilated several Soviet columns, the communiqué said.

Farther north, between the Sea of Azov and Tikhoretsk, German and Rumanian troops are nearing the Yeisk-Tikhoretsk Railway on a broad front with little resistance, the High Command said.

Tikhoretsk is 40 miles north of

Continued on Page 8, Column 8

New England Political Candidates Are Being Denied Unlimited Gasoline

Salesmen Limited To 'B' Ration

Contrary to popular impression, candidates for public office in New England cannot get all the gasoline they want, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, said today.

"To correct a misleading impression," said Mr. Backman in a message to all New England State OPA directors, "we desire to point out that no special privileges have been granted to candidates for public office to obtain all the gasoline they want.

"Actually, the regulations include a provision for candidates for public office to obtain supplementary gasoline for purposes 'essential to the prosecution of his candidacy.'

"However, as a provision in the regulations before special rations are granted, the Office of Price Administration, through the local War Price Rationing Board must find:

"1. That such special ration is needed by the applicant for the purposes claimed;

"2. That rations previously issued are not sufficient;

"3. That transportation is necessary to the accomplishment of such purposes.

Massachusetts salesmen, with certain exceptions today were fixed firmly in the "B" gasoline rationing bracket as gallon prices throughout New England dropped 2½ cents and a Federal subsidy loomed for dealers.

"C" rations for traveling salesmen were definitely refused by Henry Parkman, Jr., State Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. Modification of the rationing rules was denied on grounds that the increasingly grave petroleum situation provided insufficient gasoline supplies to give salesmen the "C" sticker.

In a supplementary statement to an announcement issued last night, Mr. Parkman made clear that this did not constitute a crackdown on those entitled to preferred mileage, such as salesmen for necessary farm equipment, medical supplies, and productive equipment, the marketing of which "is essential to the war program."

He added, however, that many salesmen had been attempting to obtain "C" rather than "B" cards by endeavoring to classify themselves as "technicians" or "maintenance men."

"There are rare and unusual cases," he said, "where a man who is primarily a salesman actually renders engineering or technical advice, or supervises construction or repair work. To that extent, but only to the extent, that a salesman renders this type of service may he be given preferred mileage."

Gasoline dealers reported they faced a loss of $100,000 throughout New England under the price cut.

By a Staff Photographer

East Coast Mayors Confer on Fuel Problems

Meeting today at Boston City Hall, 50 Mayors of Atlantic Coast cities, from Maine to Florida, began discussion of the current oil shortage and what steps may be taken to alleviate it. The Mayors will remain here several days, going thoroughly into all phases of the problem. Shown at left, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City talks with Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, right, and Mayor Mathew Glynn of New Bedford, center.

Convention Resolve Opposes Saltonstall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5—When Hitler made this a war of machines, he made the biggest mistake of his life, Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh of Washington told the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor here today.

Colonel Ginsburgh is the man in the War Department who is in charge of stimulating war production.

"Machines are the American worker's middle name," continued the aid to the Undersecretary of War.

"Hitler has himself in a war with the most highly-skilled, the best-trained, the fastest-producing technical workers in the world.

"It is a war he isn't going to win."

Colonel Ginsburgh brought the official thanks of Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, to the members of the State Federation of Labor for their contribution to the war effort.

He recalled that America's oldest fighting unit, the 182d Infantry, was a Massachusetts outfit with a tradition dating back to 1636, when the parent organization, the North Regiment, was established.

Massachusetts, he added, was one of the first states to arm and equip a State Guard to take the place of Yankee Division men called to serve in this war, and also pioneered in civilian defense before many other states were aware of the emergency.

This is one of half a dozen visits Colonel Ginsburgh has made to New England in pursuit of maximum production. Altogether he has traveled hundreds of thousands of miles over the United States.

"The War Department in Washington and the Army officers can and are doing a great deal to stimulate the workers and make them realize how the war depends on their performance," he noted here in an interview.

"But in the final analysis, it is management leadership and labor leadership—the people who are in daily contact with the workers—who have the principal responsibility in this field.

"Production morale in the entire country is high, and production morale in New England stands on the same high level."

"A million workers must be put into war-production jobs over the country every month for the remainder of this year, Fred A. Graham of Boston informed the convention.

Mr. Graham is Assistant Director and Labor Relations Representative of the United States Employment Service for Massachusetts.

"This is a war of machines," he commented, and 14 persons are needed to back up every man on the fighting front. During the last war, only five were required."

The resolution on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, which is expected to pass, calls on the Federation of Labor actively to oppose his re-election. The text became available this morning. Endorsement of the Governor by the other wing of the labor movement, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is scoffed at as engineered by Leftists with the blessing of the Communist Party.

In general, the Governor is credited with an apathetic attitude toward organized labor. Specifically, he is charged with opposing the liberalization of the State Old-Age Assistance Law and with condoning the tactics of the State Ballot Law Commission, which recently ruled out a Federation petition for an election on the question of a State fund for workmen's compensation.

No consideration is given in the resolution to the Governor's war record, which formed the sole basis of the C. I. O.'s endorsement. Possibility of the Federation's getting into the Senatorial campaign involving the seat of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., seemed to disappear when the time for resolutions closed without the introduction of any on the Senatorship. None turned up, either, on any Congressional election.

The only resolution affecting politics proved to be a general one asking for support of win-the-war candidates and defeat of appeasers. If passed, as is likely, copies will be sent to local labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., but little further action is today anticipated.

Peace moves to unite the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. were endorsed by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

"A peace conference which could result in a single united labor movement is exceedingly important," he said in an interview. "During these war days, every ounce of energy should be used to fight the enemy rather than each other. Peace will eliminate confusion."

What It Takes To Be a Wave In Smith Unit

When the first contingent of "Waves" reports for training at Smith College on Oct. 1, women from New England to the total of 125 will be in line for commissions, the Naval Officer Procurement Office of the First Naval District announced today.

Of these, 40 "specialists" will be commissioned immediately and assigned to technical and administrative duties. The remaining 85 will be commissioned ensigns after successfully completing 30 days' preliminary training and three months' intensive training in a Naval Reserve Midshipmen School for women.

Although it is expected that 10,000 enlisted women will be enrolled later throughout the country, New England's quota has not yet been given out.

The 40 women to be appointed as administrative or technical officers must be between the ages of 21 and 50. They will not be accepted if they have children under 18 years of age. They must be of good repute in the community and pass required physical and aptitude tests.

If unmarried, they must agree not to marry prior to completion of their indoctrination and training period.

Those to be commissioned as ensigns must be between 20 and 30 years of age. Women with children will not be accepted, and unmarried women must agree not to marry prior to completion of their training.

During the training period, the Reserve Midshipmen will receive the same pay and allowance as their brother members of the Navy—$780 a year and daily rations.

When it comes to technical qualifications, the new woman officers of the Naval Reserve will have to have what it takes—and that's plenty.

Skills desired include areonautical engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, electronics, and astronomy. Women architects, chemists, radio operators, statisticians, and linguists will also be welcomed as candidates.

A knowledge of business administration, history, journalism, accounting, and filing would also be useful, along with anything applicants may know about touch-typing and the maintenance of typewriters, lexicography, crypt analysis, and business machines.

Officer candiates must have either a college degree or two years of college work, plus two years of work experience in their special field.

By a Staff Photographer

He's in the Service Again

On Aug. 5, 1917, Harold G. Clements of Boston enlisted in the United States Marines. This picture was taken this morning, 25 years later to the day, when Mr. Clements was sworn into the United States Navy by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., Navy Recruiting Officer in Boston. Mr. Clements, a pressman at The Christian Science Monitor, has enlisted in the Seabees, the Navy regiments which build advance and mobile bases outside the continental limits of the United States. The new "recruit's" son has been in the Navy two years and is a Machinist's Mate, Second Class. And as if that weren't enough, a daughter is employed in the Boston Navy Yard and another works in the home of a Naval officer in a Boston suburb.

Kunze Letter Links Pastor To Spy Ring

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5 (AP)—Former Bund leader Gerhard Kunke's post-Pearl Harbor appeal for funds to put more distance between himself and the United States, was read today to the jury trying the Rev. Kure E. B. Molkahn for peacetime military espionage.

"Roosevelt finally has what I think he wanted, but before long he will have 'it' in the neck," wrote Kunze from Mexico on Dec. 8, to Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, Russian Fascist leader.

Kunze's letter to Vonsiatsky was sent in care of Dr. Wolfgang Ebell in El Paso, Texas, who was instructed to forward Vonsiatisky's reply.

"Should you get a reply," Kunze instructed Dr. Bell, who like himself has pleaded guilty to espionage and is awaiitng sentence, "send the money to Kurt. Heil Hitler."

"Kurt" was not further identified. The letter which Kunze inclosed for Vonsiatsky at the latter's Thompson, Conn., estate told the anti-Stalinist leader that the outbreak of war in the Pacific had caused Kunze to change his plans for going to Japan and that the only other method of escape would cost $1,000 more.

"Please send what you can to Dr. Ebell," pleaded Kunze "Don't use my name. Don't write too much."

The defense has conceded the letters are in Kunze's handwriting.

Federal Judge Joseph Smith on Tuesday excluded them on the ground that the indictment limited operation of the conspiracy to "on or about Dec. 6." Later he announced he had reconsidered.

C. I. O. Seeks Hourly Pay Lift Of 10 Cents in Textile Mills

Continued from Page 1

which aroused the British in 1900 on learning of the ill effects of low wages on the physical status of its population should stir in the heart of every American who learns of the high rate of draft rejections among textile workers. This condition should not be permitted to exist. The textile worker, both North and South, despite his every willingness to fight the present battle for the four freedoms and for the liberation of the oppressed, is unable to do so in the same degree as other groups because his low earnings have impaired his vigor and left him physically defective."

Arguing for the full 10 cents demanded by the union, Mr. Barkin said, "Unfortunately, neither the employee nor the employer representatives indicate in any detailed manner how they arrived at the recommendation for a 7.5 cents wage increase for the Northern mills. The employer representative suggested that increase primarily because the Southern unorganized employers had voluntarily granted an increase of this amount in anticipation of the Board and to forestall unionization."

Mr. Barkin said that increase was granted by unorganized mills in the Greenville, S. C., area where the union is conducting an organizing drive. He said two mills in Danville, Va., announced the increase the day before a meeting with the union to negotiate an agreement.

"It is the function of the War Labor Board," said Mr. Barkin, "to substitute rational consideration of wage issues for industrial strife. Voluntary concessions by unorganized employers in anticipation of a War Labor Board directive are not in keeping with this principle nor are they an index of full ability to pay or of the proper level of an increase. Rather, they suggest the appropriateness of a higher increase than that granted.

Employers Amenable

"Northern employers, under the influence of the pattern set by the woolen and worsted industry, appeared ready to grant the 7.5 cents for the cotton textile industry if there were no immediate prospects of a War Labor Board decision.

"We have indicated two major criteria for determining the amount of the wage increase: The first is the substandard character of the industry. We believe that the highest feasible increase must be awarded to effect a real change in status. The second is the need of narrowing the disparity in wages between cotton textiles and other branches of the industry and other New England industries. A 10-cent hourly increase is necessary to accomplish this purpose, as other divisions of textiles have already granted a 7 to 7.5-cent increase and wages in these other branches were from 10 to 15 cents per hour higher than in the cotton textile industry before this latest increase.

"We are also prepared to prove the economic feasibility of this 10 cent proposal. It is our conviction that it can be absorbed without any real changes in the present price structure.

"The Northern cotton textile industry is now enjoying unusually high profits. Fortunately the employees' data and those presented by the union correspond closely. The union's study of 25 exclusively Northern companies shows a return on net sales, after taxes and reserve deductions, of 1.7 per cent in 1940 and 6 per cent in 1941. Net income jumped for these companies from $485,026 in 1939 to $2,059,420 in 1940 and to $9,838,442 in 1941. Profits of these companies in 1941 were 21 times larger than in 1939."

The C. I. O. union's committee from Fall River at the hearing included: Edward F. Doolan, Percy Stringer, Joseph Cahal, and M. Banks. Antonio England of New Bedford, Mass., also attended the hearing.

The A. F. of L. United Textile Workers was represented by William E. G. Batty, of New Bedford. These representatives of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association attended: C. F. Broughton, Seabury Stanton, Alan Barrows, and Fred Steel. The employer representative from Fall River was John McMahon.

Grocery and Meat Stores Found Violating OPA Rules

Greater Boston meat stores and grocers are violating price-posting regulations of the Office of Price Administration daily.

This was borne out by an independent survey of nearly a dozen grocery establishments in a section of Greater Boston heavily populated by defense workers.

Violations were greatest among small independent stores.

The penalties for violation of the OPA regulations are no laughing matter. Retailers or wholesalers found violating the regulations can be forced out of business, fined a maximum of $5,000 and imprisoned for as long as a year.

Questioned concerning the violation in the Greater Boston area, Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, this afternoon revealed a State investigation had just been completed. "The State OPA has made an investigation of retail meat markets and found evidences of violations on ceiling prices," he said. "Results of this survey have been reported and evidence of violations turned over to the enforcement division."

The State probe, however, is believed to have unearthed evidences of upgrading and wastage as well as failure to post prices. Upgrading means grading meat above the standard levels, and wastage is described as leaving more fat on meat than provided by Federal and OPA specifications.

To refresh recollections, the price control effected May 18 put an absolute ceiling on millions of retail prices. They cannot exceed the highest levels charged by individual sellers during March. They apply to nearly everything the average American eats and wears, with a few foodstuffs excepted.

It is mandatory upon the retailer to post those prices prominently where customers may see them and compare them with the prices marked on his products.

One of the markets investigated had no prices posted, but the proprietor said he was just going to put up his list. He pulled an attractive poster-chart from the side of the cash register to prove it. Unfortunately, the blanks for the prices were still blank. He could not find the card he had been using until then.

Another meatman said he sometimes had no prices posted because he was cleaning his meat case or putting in new trays.

Other dealers complied by posting the prices on the wall behind the counters, but typing them in small type on ordinary 8-by-11½-inch sheets of paper. Some were just penciled in faintly. In these cases it was impossible to see the prices or even the commodities listed.

In one instance, a price listed on one of these behind-the-counter lists did not jibe with the price marked on the item in the case. There was a 10-cent difference.

Another store displayed no prices at all, ceiling or otherwise, with the exception of a few meats.

One grocer displayed an almost empty meat case, but hastened to explain that there was plenty of meat out back in the refrigerator. His ceiling prices were posted, but there was no way of telling whether his sale prices agreed with them.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool with gentle winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts: Continued cool tonight.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:15 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 7:47 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 8:30 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Christian Symbolism" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. The public is invited to attend at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

YOU PAY NO MORE TO HAVE THE LAMSON & HUBBARD LABEL

HIGHLIGHTED FEATURE OF THE AUGUST SALE!

★

LUXURIOUS ALL-WOOL COATS heaped with lavish furs

only $58

Imagine! Only $58 for Lamson & Hubbard coats of precious virgin wool, piled up to your chin with prime catch furs! And what a variety of furs to choose from! Silver Fox, Squirrel, Grey Persian, Black-dyed Persian, Skunk and many others! Every single coat in this collection bears the famous Lamson & Hubbard label...a mark of distinction, a sign of a sound investment in quality...at a saving! Blue, wine, black and nutria. Misses', Women's, half sizes in group.

★

OPEN WEDNESDAYS UNTIL 9 P.M. AND ALL DAY SATURDAY

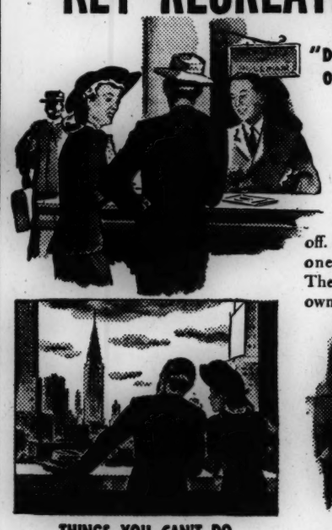
LAYAWAY PLAN. Reserve your coat on a small deposit. Balance in convenient payments if you wish.

71 YEARS OF DEPENDABILITY
Lamson & Hubbard
BOYLSTON & ARLINGTON STS. BOSTON

★ BOYLSTON & ARLINGTON STREETS BOSTON • SUBWAY AT DOOR

Prices subject to Federal Fur Tax

CHANGE OF SCENE KEY RECREATION FACTOR

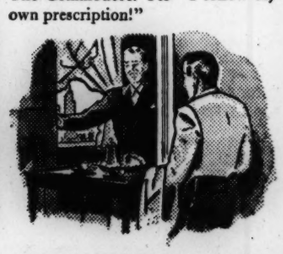


"DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT ON DAY OFF" PERSONNEL MANAGER URGES

"Relaxation means something more than just doing nothing," he states. "For real relaxation, you need a change of pace. That's why I urge both factory workers and executives to seek a change of scene on their day off. My favorite recommendation is a one-day vacation in New York—at The Commodore. Yes—I follow my own prescription!"

THINGS YOU CAN'T DO ANYWHERE ELSE

"That's the kick my wife and I get out of New York! You can get atop higher buildings, see more different kinds of sports, visit a greater variety of museums, shop in a greater selection of stores. Because we like to do all these things, we stay at The Commodore. It's the most convenient hotel a visitor can find."



GUESTS RELISH COMMODORE ATTENTION

"Service is one of those words that's used a lot—but at The Commodore it really means something. The way the rooms are kept, the way your every need is anticipated, the general interest the whole Commodore staff shows in your comfort—these are the things that make a hotel visit restful and nice to remember."

THE COMMODORE
"NEW YORK'S BEST LOCATED HOTEL"
MARTIN SWEENY, President
BOSTON OFFICE: Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Room 1159, Phone Hubbard 3860
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Needlepoint Design
(SIMULATED NEEDLEPOINT)

CHAIR COVERS

1.25 EACH
6 FOR 6.95

Give your dining room chairs decorative distinction

They have the appearance of far more expensive materials—but at this price it costs but little to cover your entire set of dining room chairs. Use these panels also for covering foot stools, making pillow covers, knitting bags, shopping bags, handbags. Two patterns—in black, blue, green, dubonnet or brown. Approximately 20½ inches square.

JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Gloucester to Mark Its Second Tercentenary in 20 Years With Celebration

Cape Ann City Won Fame For Its Fish Trade

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5—Two tercentenaries within 20 years! That's the unusual distinction claimed by this Bay State fishing port which, on Aug. 16, 17, and 18 will mark the 300th anniversary of its incorporation in 1642, as a town.

In 1923, Gloucester celebrated the 300th anniversary of the first permanent settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Cape Ann. The ceremonies this month will take place at Stage Fort Park, originally called Fisherman's Field, where probably the first school and first meeting house were erected, and where the first town meeting was held.

It was in 1623 that a little company of fishermen and farmers, sent out to the New World by the Dorchester Company of Dorchester, England, established the first settlement on Cape Ann. It is felt probable that the pioneers landed at Half Moon Beach, a part of which is known today as Stage Fort Park. Here, the first fishing stage was built, and here also was established the first permanent business of fishing in this Commonwealth, a business which has been pursued uninterruptedly, and which is the oldest industry in Massachusetts.

Memorial to Fisheries

Marking the site of this first fishing stage, a bronze tablet was placed on a nearby ledge in 1907 by the citizens of Gloucester. This bears the following inscription:

ON THIS SITE
1623
A Company of Fishermen and Farmers from Dorchester, England, under the direction of Rev. John White founded The MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY
From that time, the Fisheries, the oldest industry in the Commonwealth have been uninterruptedly pursued from this Port.
Here in 1625 Governor Roger Conant by wise diplomacy averted bloodshed between contending factions, one led by Miles Standish of Plymouth, the other by Capt. Hewes.
A Notable Exemplification of Arbitration in the Beginnings of the New World

Few places in the New World can point to a settlement of 300 years. Fewer can point to a permanent settlement covering that length of time. And it is doubtful if many can point to such a historical record of the workings of arbitration, which has steadily though slowly gained ground in many parts of the world. Therefore, it is fitting Gloucester should mark another 300th anniversary within a score of years.

Full Program Is Prepared

The celebration to be staged this month by the Tercentenary Committee, under the chairmanship of Chester H. Grant, will include a parade of all the city's fraternal and patriotic organizations, followed by exercises at the Park on Tuesday, Aug. 18, when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will speak, and at which time a historical paper will be read by Harold H. Parsons, lineal descendant of Jeffery Parsons, one of the first settlers on Cape Ann.

On Sunday, Aug. 16, the annual Fishermen's Memorial exercises will be held in the afternoon, with historical addresses at City Hall in the evening.

On Monday afternoon, Aug. 17, there will be a program of sports, contests, and a doll carriage parade. Prizes will be awards of War Savings Stamps.

According to Mr. Parsons, who has made a close study of historical Gloucester, there was no Town House or Hall when the papers of incorporation were drawn up. Town meetings and public assemblies were held in the church of the First Parish, now Unitarian.

First Town House Still Stands

Town records were kept at the house or place of business of the Town Clerk until 1844, when a Town House was erected, and a safe place of deposit provided. This large colonial edifice—since 1920 the home of the American Legion—stands in the heart of Gloucester.

It is recorded that Obidiah Bruen was the first Town Clerk, and that the first Selectmen were Mr. Stevens, Mr. Addes, Mr. Milward, Mr. Sadler, Obidiah Bruen, George Norton, Mr. Ffryer, and Walter Tybbot.

For the first 100 years, the Selectmen did not receive fixed salaries, but were paid according to the time they gave to the business of the Town. They did not meet frequently, but when they did it was customary to meet at one of the town taverns. As such meetings generally lasted a whole day, a bill for meals was rendered to the Town at the end of the year.

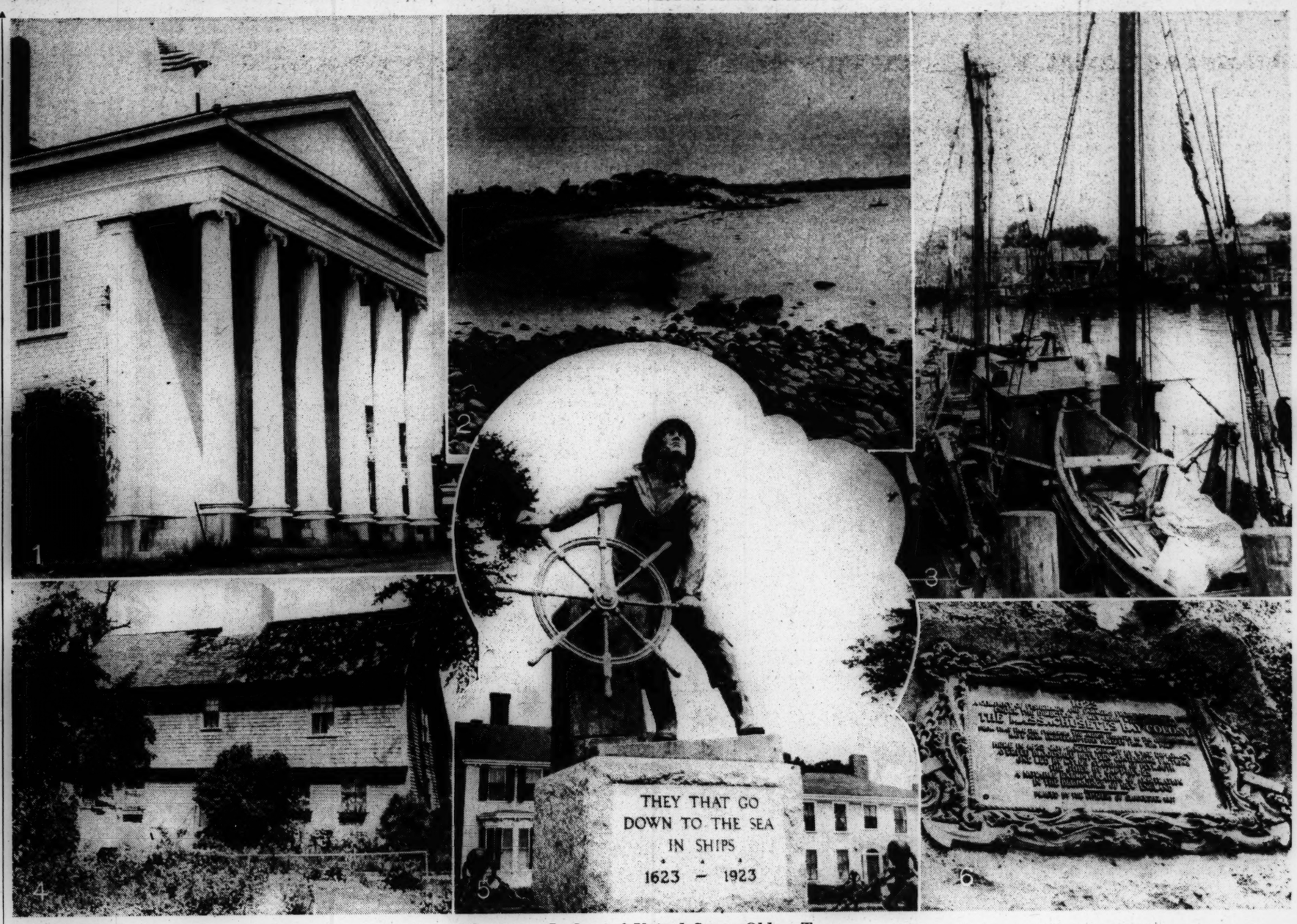
On one occasion, in 1740, when the Town officials were sworn in, the "expenses for the Selectmen" at the "house of Mr. James Stevens were three pounds, eighteen shillings, two pence." The Stevens Tavern was the first in Gloucester, and the building—known today as the old Ellery House—still stands on Washington Street.

Along with Gloucester's early fishing industry there also came shipbuilding. Records of early town meetings are filled with arguments as to means for making the public conserve timber, too much of which, it was averred, was being cut and shipped to Boston and Salem.

By 1700, the population of the town was about 650, and it had a church, schools, and saw and grist mills. Original log cabins had been replaced by more comfortable frame houses. And along with the fisheries and shipbuilding, farming was added to complete the list of Gloucester's major industries.

By 1750, the population had increased to 2,700, and the town, then 108 years old, was in a thriving condition. The fishing industry was firmly established, and Gloucester businessmen were carrying on a successful foreign trade.

This trade has continued throughout the centuries, and Gloucester never has failed to do its share in protecting the rights and liberties which its forefathers, never counting the cost, fought to preserve again and again.



By a Staff Photographer

Gloucester Is One of United States Oldest Towns

No. 1—The white-pillared Town Hall, erected in 1844, now the home of the Gloucester Post of the American Legion. 2—Half Moon Beach, at Stage Fort Park, where a little company of fishermen and farmers from Dorchester, England, landed in 1623. 3—Typical of Gloucester's teeming fishing industry, these boats unload at one of the many wharves in this port. 4—The Ellery House, oldest building now standing in Gloucester, which, as a Tavern, served for Town meetings in 1642, after the incorporation papers were drawn up, and before the Town Hall was built. 5—The Fishermen's Permanent Memorial, midway on the Esplanade facing the Harbor as one enters Gloucester. 6—Bronze tablet on ledge in Stage Fort Park, marking site of first fishing stage and calling attention to early exemplifications of the principles of arbitration. Gloucester celebrates the 300th anniversary of its incorporation as a Town on Aug. 16, 17, and 18, with exercises at the Park.

'Diversions' Move to N. E. Mutual Hall

The tenth season of the Mornings of Diversion, announced by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt of Boston, presents an appealing combination of guest artists and subjects. A pleasant feature of the coming season is the change from the Hotel Somerset (now taken over by the Navy) to the beautiful new New England Mutual Hall, corner of Clarendon and Boylston Streets.

The series will open Oct. 28 when the Princess Irina Skariatina will speak on "The Romance of Russia." The Princess is a White Russian writer, the first of her class permitted by the Soviets to return to Russia.

On Nov. 11, Morgan Dennis will present "Dogs in Peace and War" in sketches, pictures, and words. Mr. Dennis will be remembered as the man who, with his etchings, made America "Scottie" conscious.

The lecture "Romantic New Zealand," on Dec. 9, will bring Bathie Stewart, who, through her adoption by the Maoris as the White Bird Princess, is peculiarly qualified to interpret a New Zealand practically unknown to this country. She will combine her lecture with colored films showing New Zealand as a land of gardens, geysers, glaciers, forests, flowers, and native handicrafts.

Vincent Palmer, on Dec. 30, will present a decided novelty in his lecture, "Threshold of a New World" being the amazing adventures of the speaker in his experiments underseas. His lecture will be illustrated with drawings, paintings, and natural-color slides and movies of undersea life.

On Jan. 13, Bertita Harding, speaking on "The Amazon Throne," will tell the story of Brazil—the flight of the Braganzas from Portugal and from Napoleon's "new order" in Europe, in 1808 to the New World; the story of Dom Joao, of Dom Pedro I, and of Dom Pedro II, who is now regarded as one of the greatest statesmen of the nineteenth century.

On Jan. 27, the Princess der Ling will bring the series to a close when she speaks on "A Princess at the Manchu Court." The Princess is the daughter of Lord Yu Kent, former Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Germany, France, Italy, and Spain.

Bumper Crop of Scrap

BERTHOLD, N. D. (AP) — If everyone could do as well as Farmer C. G. Larson, the country's scrap-iron supply problem would be solved.

Mr. Larson, who in the early days operated three steam threshing rigs, had the old equipment stored on his farm when the Government began to call for metal.

He dismantled the machines and gathered everything in sight—and shipped a total of 50 tons of scrap, all from his own farm.

Maine Women Recruited As Ordnance Inspectors

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 5 (AP)—Acting State Director Paul E. Jones of the United States Employment Service said yesterday that Maine women capable of handling guns and munitions were being recruited for training as civilian ordnance inspectors, receiving pay while learning at the University of Maine in Orono.

Mr. Jones said the new opportunity for women in the current war was open to all with college or high-school training in mathematics and physics or chemistry who could qualify as candidates for trainee jobs beginning at $120 a month. Accommodations at reasonable cost will be provided at a University campus dormitory, he said.

The course includes eight hours of classroom work, five days a week, and visits to factories are scheduled for occasional Saturdays. Free tuition and transportation to and from the University will be provided by the War Department, which needs women qualified to replace male inspectors entering the armed services.

Mr. Jones said that graduates demonstrating proficiency would be recommended for appointment as junior inspectors at $135 a month. Applicants must be 18 years of age or older. Those with sufficient advanced mathematics and physics will be assigned to a nine-weeks' course, with a 12-months' training period for those not having had such courses.

The course includes technical subjects, such as industrial materials, machine-shop practice, blueprint reading, inspection technique and standards, and classroom and laboratory work.

"Successful applicants," Mr. Jones said, "must agree to work for the Boston Ordnance District throughout the war and as much as six months thereafter."

'Oiling Up' for Walking Pleasure Offsets Priority on Shoe Leather

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Now that Americans are becoming pedestrians more and more, the Office of Price Administration offers this plan for "oiling up" your walking pleasure.

The way to do it, the OPA Consumer Division said, is to increase from 3 to 5 per cent the amount of oil added to sole leather.

The oiling process will increase the durability of ordinary shoe leather from 10 to 15 per cent.

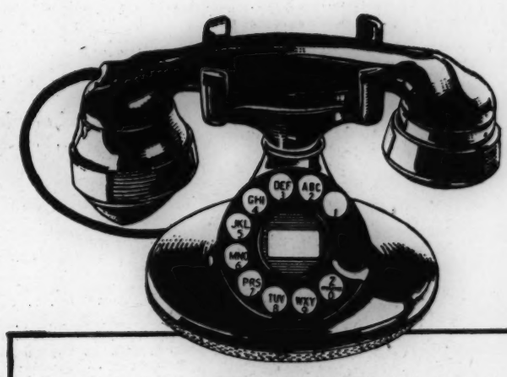
Declaring that shoe production was up and that there was no visible impediment to production, the OPA warned, however, that "the possibility of a shortage in sole leather" could have a future effect on the turnout of shoes.

The OPA predicted that the "oiling up" process for civilian shoes would be a natural outgrowth of new Army specifications requiring the added oil, although it would probably be several months before the new shoe leather is on the market.

"Since tanners do not know whether hides they are processing will go into shoes for the Government or civilians," the OPA said, "they are treating all leather to meet Federal specifications."

Everybody can help preserve shoe leather, the OPA added, by exercising extreme care in getting shoes that fit, by using shoe trees or paper stuffing to keep them in shape while not in use, by frequent polishing and by early repair of worn or broken shoes.

Think before you Telephone!



YOU CAN HELP speed important war calls if you'll please remember two things. First, to reduce the number of your non-essential long distance calls. Second, to make all your telephone calls briefer.

"Sure"—you say—"I'll do my part. I don't want to delay any urgent war calls. But, what's the story? If telephone lines are so crowded, why not build some new ones?"

Well, we can't build enough of them because copper, rubber, aluminum and other necessary materials are just not available. They're going into war machines. The telephone service that's available now is all there is going to be for the duration. We have to do the best we can with what we have.

That's why we're asking your help. And that's why we're saying . . . Think before you telephone.

PLEASE
1 REDUCE THE NUMBER OF YOUR NON-ESSENTIAL LONG DISTANCE CALLS
2 MAKE ALL CALLS BRIEFER

HELP KEEP THE LINES CLEAR FOR WAR CALLS

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Three Houses Hold Over Current Films—College Girls Prefer Flat Heels

'The Pride of the Yankees' Coming to Memorial Tuesday

Three first-run houses are holding over their current films for another week.

"Mrs. Miniver," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, goes into its second week at the State and Orpheum Thursday. This film, by the way, enters its tenth week at Radio City Music Hall on the same day.

At the Metropolitan, "This Above All," with Tyrone Power and Joan Fontaine, also begins its second week tomorrow. The companion picture, "It Happened in Flatbush," with Lloyd Nolan and Carole Landis, remains on the bill.

The Keith Memorial is continuing Orson Welles' "The Magnificent Ambersons," along with "Juke Box Jenny," through Tuesday. On Tuesday evening at 9, this house and the RKO-Boston will simultaneously introduce Samuel Goldwyn's "The Pride of the Yankees," starring Gary Cooper in the role of Lou Gehrig, and with Teresa Wright, Babe Ruth and Walter Brennan in the cast. Seats for this preview will be reserved.

At the RKO-Boston, "The Invisible Agent" will be shown beginning Friday, with a cast containing Peter Lorre, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Ilona Massey, and Jon Hall. The companion picture will be "There's One Born Every Minute," with Hugh Herbert.

The Paramount and Fenway join the ranks of first-run houses this week with a twin bill of "Ten Gentlemen From West Point" and "Night in New Orleans," opening tomorrow. The first of these is described as a drama of the first graduating class at the Military Academy, starring George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton, and Laird Cregar. The second is a "murder mystery that never takes itself seriously," being "designed especially for laughs." Preston Foster and Albert Dekker are the leading players.

The Scollay and Modern will show beginning Friday two features, "This Gun for Hire," with Veronica Lake, Robert Preston, Laird Cregar, Alan Ladd, and Tully Marshall, and "Take a Letter, Darling," starring Rosalind Russell and Fred MacMurray.

Among the new short subjects to be seen at the Telepix starting Friday is a musical story featuring Patty Hale and Al Shean; "Crystal Gazers," the study of the use of crystals in metallurgy and radio; "The Wilds of Argentina"; two color cartoons; Pete Smith's "Scrapbook," and 30 minutes of news.

Gary Cooper as Lou Gehrig

In Samuel Goldwyn's production of "The Pride of the Yankees," coming to the Keith Memorial Tuesday evening.

Army Twin Piano Team Back on Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from Reginald De Koven's "Robin Hood" are presented tonight on "Great Moments in Music." Among selections to be sung by Jean Tennyson, Jan Peerce, and Robert Weede are "Entrance of Robin Hood," "Come Dream So Bright," "When a Peer Makes Love," "Serenade," "Forest Song," and "Oh, Promise Me," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Canada Lee, Star of "Native Son," heads an all-Negro cast on "Green Valley, U. S. A.," in a dramatization of the effects of fascism on the Negro, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Cong. Hamilton Fish talks on "National Unity Assures Victory," BLUE-WHDH, 10:30 p. m.

After an absence of six months, during which they have been heard on the air only as guest artists, the Army Twin Piano Team, Corp. Sidney Ramin and Private Russell Bauer, are returning in a regular series of weekly programs over Stations WBZ and WBZA, 7:30 p. m. They will be heard in the interest of specialized service recruiting.

High 'Bike' of 90s Took Him to Maine —He's Riding Home

WESTBROOK, Maine, Aug. 5 (AP)—Frank G. Brown was scheduled to start out for Boston today aboard the same ancient steed that brought him here—a high-wheel bicycle of "gay nineties" vintage.

The vacationing Miami, Fla., interior decorator had plenty of jars and spills in a leisurely, 175-mile trip from Boston via Nashua and Manchester, N. H., but said he wouldn't have missed the experience "for anything."

The high-wheeler, which Mr. Brown purchased in Boston, has a 50-inch front wheel, a 17-inch rear wheel and a thinly padded seat.

Pollution Relief Is Nearer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—David Winton, head of the pulp and paper section of the War Production Board, urged Maine officials to seek secondhand materials for use in a program to clear up Androscoggin River pollution conditions.

Mr. Winton conferred for several hours with Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine and the State's Attorney General, Frank I. Cowan, over the question of priorities for pumps and pipes with which to move sulphite wastes from three big paper mills on the river to huge land lagoons.

Also present was Downing Brown representing the Brown Company, one of the large companies involved.

Mr. Winton stressed the scarcity of vital materials, but promised to reconsider the matter of priorities later in the year after critical materials demanded had been reduced to an absolute minimum.

Governor Sewall said, however, he was hopeful the lagoons could be built without using priorities.

Pollution in the Androscoggin River has annoyed 100,000 residents of the valley for more than a year, Governor Sewall declared. Caused by sulphite wastes from the Brown plant in New Hampshire, the International Paper and Oxford Paper plants in Maine, engineers planned to eliminate the condition by siphoning the wastes into the lagoons during summer months, then releasing them in the winter when chemical action would be at its lowest.

Slacks Lose In Favor For Campus Wear

The college girl's taste in clothes is essentially conservative, according to the evidence presented yesterday in the annual "college clothes clinic" held at E. T. Slattery Company's Boston store, and her likes and dislikes are positive and strong.

Seventeen representative undergraduates of New England colleges attended the clinic and criticized an array of styles which the store presented for their inspection.

Something of a surprise to the experts was the girls' approval this year of crepe dresses for off-the-campus date wear. Knee-length socks were banned vigorously; unmonogrammed ankle socks rated the general vote of approval. A complaint was voiced against rayon hosiery as being too warm.

Girls Prefer Flat Heels

Flat-heeled shoes were most popular for formal as well as informal wear, though the girls admitted that men preferred them in high heels in the evening or on semi-formal dates. Today's college girl, conscious of the need for conserving leather, will probably go clicking around fashionably with metal plates on her heels to keep them from becoming "run over."

The coat voted most popular was a natural color fleecy wool in a belted trench style. A natural camel's hair suit with long mannish jacket and pleated skirt won preference in its field.

Slacks are not permitted on all campuses, but they are universally popular, it appears, for off-campus activities, such as bicycling, picnicking, and hiking.

All these clothes and others like them will be modeled by the girls who were present yesterday, at a fashion show to be held at Slattery's on Aug. 18 at 8 p. m.

Proceeds for Army-Navy Relief

Although the fashion show has been an annual event for seven years, this year's will be open to the public and admission of 55 cents charged. The plan was a suggestion of the college girls who felt the proceeds of the show should be donated to the Army-Navy Relief.

Models include Eleanor Borden of Mount Holyoke; Barbara Cushing of Smith; Priscilla Parker of Colby; Bessie Rilla Bacon of Vassar; Phyllis Webster of Russell Sage; Grace Griffith of Regis; Mary Ann Marsh of the Wheelock School; Margaret Fry of Bradford Junior College; Elizabeth Von Thurn of Middlebury; Elizabeth Anthony of Lasell; Elizabeth Monroe of Connecticut College for Women; Edith Gilkey of Wellesley; Peggy Verges of Wheaton; Mary Collinson of Pine Manor; Shirley Duncan of Simmons; Alice Ackerman of Skidmore, and Rita Tyler of the Garland School.

Ensign Theodore K. Cobb, U. S. N., attended the clinic yesterday and thanked the girls for their co-operation with Army-Navy Relief.

L. B. H.

By a Staff Photographer

College Girls See Smart Models

Nancy Baker, left, in a wide-wale corduroy suit, examines with Carolyn Hitchcock the novel features of a Stroock woolen suit, whose coat has a detachable lining of sheep's wool. Fran Locatelli, center, wears the skirt of the suit with a striped silk blouse, while Miss Hitchcock's slim figure shows how smart a well-cut pair of gray flannel slacks really can look under the new-type blazer. The fashions were shown yesterday as a forecast for the approaching college year, when E. T. Slattery Company held their informal college clothes clinic.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"In Britain Now." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Act of "Don Giovanni." TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Cambridge Negro Placed High in A.R.P.

Appointment of Ray W. Guild of Cambridge to the position of Assistant Regional Director of Region V, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, heads a list of new additions to the staff at headquarters of Metropolitan Boston civilian defense.

Mr. Guild, President of the Boston Branch of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People, is believed to be the first Negro to hold a position of high responsibility in the New England Air Raid Precaution organization.

Completing a staff expansion which began shortly after the unsuccessful Metropolitan Boston daylight air raid test July 16, Michael T. Kelleher, Regional Director, also announced these following appointments:

Joel W. Eastman, Boston lawyer, as Director of Training. He is intrusted with the delicate task of preparing further instructions for A. R. P. personnel without arousing resentment. He must also, if possible, induce Boston to allow its wardens to learn more about air-raid behavior—and do it without intimating that they have been inadequately trained. This is the job of a diplomat, observers agree, but he is armed with long legal training and a rollicking sense of humor which augur well for success.

Harold Duffey, Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, as Director of the Region V Planning and Technical Division.

W. Stanely Parker, of the Boston Planning Board, as Assistant Director of the Planning and Technical Division.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 6
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:20 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"The King's Men."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Three Sons Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—"Swing with Alvino Rey."
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox—Philadelphia Athletics, Baseball Game
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; drama.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Robert Trendier's Orchestra, Songs; Comedy.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Jan Savitt's Orchestra.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chaizell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Quiet Wedding," by Esther McCracken. Starring Wendy Barrie. 8:40.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Marche Joyeuse ..... Chabrier
Overture to "Coriolanus" ..... Beethoven
On the Steppes of Central Asia ..... Borodin
Fête Bohème, from "Scènes Pittoresques" ..... Massenet
Three Dances from the Choral Suite, "From the Bavarian Highlands" ..... Elgar
Prologue and School Dance from the Ballet, "Hudson River Legend" ..... Joseph Wagner
Czech Rhapsody ..... Weinberger

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:48, 6:05, 9:15.

Fenway—"Take a Letter, Darling." Rosalind Russell. 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry and Dizzy." Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Wings of Victory." 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Musical Story." 1, 4:30, 7:50. "Heroic Sevastopol" 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Juke Box Jenny." Ken Murray. 9:57 a. m., 12:48, 2:39, 6:30, 9:21. "Magnificent Ambersons." Joseph Cotton. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:32, 10:23.

Kenmore—"Gentleman at Heart." Carole Landis. Cesar Romero. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 2:35, 6, 9:35.

Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush." Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "This Above All." Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"The Big Shot." Humphrey Bogart. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver." Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount — "Take a Letter, Darling." Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 9:50. "Henry and Dizzy." Jimmy Lydon. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO-Boston — "Broadway." George Raft. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Sing Your Worries Away." Bert Lahr. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 5:30, 8:35.

Scollay—"This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. "The Big Shot." 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:50.

South Station Theater—Latest "March of Time — Men in Washington." Coast Guard, Pete Smith, Robert Benchley, Quiz Kids, Music Masters Perform. The Four Barriers, Sports Personalities, Latest News.

State—"Mrs. Miniver." Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand-Huntington Avenue — "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Telepix—March of Time's Men in Washington. Henry Busse and His Orchestra. Travelogue. Cartoons. Your Air Raid Warden. Pete Smith. 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:25. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Uptown—"Night Before the Divorce." Lynn Bari. 1:35, 5, 8:20. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Wilbur—"Tortilla Flat." Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Borrowed Hero," Alan Baxter, Florence Rice. 2, 8.

Dorchester — Dorchester: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. "Escape from Hong Kong." Don Terry. Leo Carillo, Andy Devine. 2. Evenings, 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 3:08, 9:09. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple, Dickie Moore. 3:14, 9:14. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:55, 7:55.

EGLESTON SQUARE — **Egleston:** "The Spoilers," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:46, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Always in My Heart." Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:19, 8:19. "Gentleman After Dark," Cesar Romero. 2, 7, 9:51.

Park: "To the Shores of Tripoli." Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Lone Star Ranger," John Kimbrough, Sheila Ryan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ship Ahoy." Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Reap the Wild Wind." Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3, 8:45. "March of Time," 2:35, 8:20. Also Short Subjects.

LYNN—Lynn Open-Air Theater: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Hayfoot," William Tracy. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Fingers at the Window," Laraine Day. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Tortilla Flat." 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:55, 8. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:25, 9:30.

Strand: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. 3:35, 7, 9:40. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 2:35, 8:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:48. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple, William Gargan. 3:12, 9:12.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville. 2:30, 8:25. "Let's Get Tough," Tom Brown, Florence Rice. 4, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Valez. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Tortilla Flat." Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Adolphe Menjou. 2, 8.

Strand: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Playmates," Kay Kyser. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. "North to the Klondike," Andy Devine. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Irene," Anna Neagle, Ray Milland. 2:02, 7:47. "The Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 3:47, 9:32.

WALTHAM — Embassy: Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Dumbo." 2, 8.

University: "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 2:55, 6:20, 9:53. "Night Train," Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood. 4:50, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Borrowed Hero," Alan Baxter, Florence Rice. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. "Escape from Hong Kong." Don Terry. Leo Carillo, Andy Devine. 2. Evenings, 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 3:08, 9:09. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple, Dickie Moore. 3:14, 9:14. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:55, 7:55.

EGLESTON SQUARE — **Egleston:** "The Spoilers," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:46, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 3:52, 8:12. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glen Ford, Claire Trevor. 2, 8:00.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2, 8.

Allston: "Ghost of Frankenstein." Lon Chaney. "The Mad Monster," Johnny Downs, Anna Nagel. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew." William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball, J. Craig. "Too Many Women," Neil Hamilton, June Lang. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Outsiders," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 5, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 2:25, 6:03, 9:41. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 3:58, 7:36.

Cleveland Circle: "The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Dumbo." 2, 8.

University: "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 2:55, 6:20, 9:53. "Night Train," Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood. 4:50, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Borrowed Hero," Alan Baxter, Florence Rice. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. "Escape from Hong Kong." Don Terry. Leo Carillo, Andy Devine. 2. Evenings, 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 3:08, 9:09. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple, Dickie Moore. 3:14, 9:14. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:55, 7:55.

EGLESTON SQUARE — **Egleston:** "The Spoilers," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:46, 7:45.

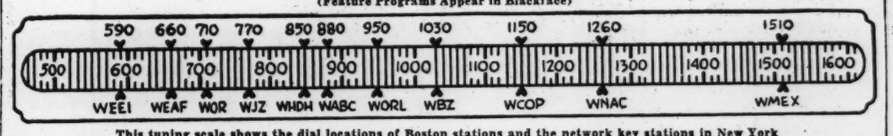
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott, Gene Tierney. "Country Fair," Eddie Foy, Jr., June Clyde. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 3:52, 8:12. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glen Ford, Claire Trevor. 2, 8:00.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 H. Marble, News....	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	delphia Athletics base-	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 News; Hollywood ...	News; "Men of Sea".....	Pepper Young's Family..	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 "United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway.	"Right to Happiness"...	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 Denver Un. speaker	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	delphia Athletics base-	Dance Matinee; popular
4:15 Victory at Home..	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	ball game	recordings .....
4:30 Children Are People	Club Matinee; variety...	'Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Dance Matinee; popular
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	delphia Athletics game	recordings .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Esther, popular songs...	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; popular
5:15 lies; music; songs.	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	recordings .....
5:30 Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"; drama.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; music.	A. O'Brien-A. O'Leary..	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk....
6:00 Comment; News ...	War News; Sports.....	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News....	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World....	'Date With a Disc".....	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30 Green Valley, U.S.A.	"The Lone Ranger";	Ramin & Bauer: Army	"Red Ryder"; drama...	Jim's Texas Ramblers..
7:46 drama	Western Drama	Piano Team	'Red Ryder"; drama...	U. S. Army Program....
8:00 Nelson Eddy; or-	Earl Godwin, News....	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News'...	Jean Evans, songs.....
8:15 chestra; chorus ..	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Irish music .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Dough-Re-Me"; musical	Canadian Grenadier	Drama Shop: About
8:45 Hersholt; News ...	night"; dramatic sketch	quiz; Paul Lavalle's Or.	Guards Band	Today .....
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love";	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street.	dramatic serial	News Service	Album .....
9:30 "Share Your Birth-	Goldman Band Concert.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album .....
9:45 day"; service men	Goldman Concert; Songs	dramatic sketch; orch..	entertainment	Classical Album .....
10:00 Moments in Music:	Morgan Beatty, News...	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News..	News reports .....
10:15 "Robin Hood"	Summer Swing	Musical Knowledge ...	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 War Information ..	Cong. Hamilton Fish ...	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad".	Musical Knowledge	B. Trendler's Or.; songs	Duke Ellington's Orch...
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Bob Chester's Orchestra.
11:15 Rideout; Music ...	News Service	Music You Want.....	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program....	Music You Want.....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra...	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; orchestra .	Lew Diamond's Orch....	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra...	Day's End; News.....

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ; "Home Study"..	.....
7:15 'Commuters' Special'	Newscast	Music; News	News comment	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Musical	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News report .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Roundup	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands..	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 program; News ..	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music.....	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	Sterling Young's Orch..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man.....	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 Burl Ives, songs....	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue".....	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 "Thus We Live"...	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News....	Studio speaker .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"...	"Sing and Swing Shop"..	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; drama...	Choir Loft; organ.....	"Goin' Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair..	United War Fund	Meet the Band	Dramatization	Marie Mason" .....
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch..	New England Cupboard.	Tin Salvage: Music....
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music	"V

Coast Guard to Be Honored at Gay Nineties Revue in Fens Stadium Tonight

Crude Rubber Is Eliminated From Army's Service Shoes

War Activities in New England

Coast Guard Night at Fens—A Gay Nineties Revue will be presented at the Fens Stadium, Back Bay, tonight as Coast Guard Night is observed by the Boston Park Department Recreation Unit. The entire program is dedicated to the officers and men of the colorful service which yesterday observed its 152nd anniversary.

Coastguardsmen from the Salem Air Base and the Coast Guard Reception Station at the Hotel Brunswick will participate in addition to the Gay Nineties show.

There will be a mass induction of recruits and a short address by Lieut. (j. g.) J. H. Judge of the Coast Guard Recruiting Office, 70 State Street. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is expected to attend.

What, No Rubber? — Complete elimination of crude rubber from the Army's service shoe is indicated in a War Department announcement that the composition soles of all shoes purchased in August will contain only 10 per cent uncured tire scrap. Officials at the Boston Quartermaster Depot, the Army's principal shoe procurement center, stated that previous to July approximately one-fourth of a pound of crude rubber was used in each pair of these shoes. Another change in the specifications for service shoes, which will save considerable rubber cement, substitutes a cork bottom filler for the leather filler in the space between the inner and outer soles.

Whose Face Is Red? While on an overnight field problem, a number of privates from Fort Devens discovered the C. O. and a lieutenant still asleep after the bugler had blown reveille. As the boys removed pegs and standards, the officers' pup tents collapsed gently and the officers—a bit red of face—turned out.

New England Heroes—Three New England men were among 21 Navy aviators decorated for their part in the Jan. 31 task force raid on the Marshall Islands when enemy shore installations and ships were heavily blasted, the navy has announced.

The newly authorized Air Medal was awarded the following:

Lieut. (J. G.) Edward L. Anderson, Fairfield, Conn., for his part in action resulting in damage to enemy planes, hangars and ground installations.

Lieut. (J. G.) Carleton T. Fogg, Yarmouth, Maine, (posthumous award) for meritorious conduct in action in the face of enemy fighter opposition and heavy anti-aircraft fire which resulted in damage to enemy installations.

Lieut. Frank A. Patriarga, Providence, R. I., for leading a section in operations resulting in damage to enemy planes, hangars, and other ground installations.

Community Sing at Edwards—The first outdoor community sing ever held at Camp Edwards will be staged in the amphitheater on Connery Avenue tomorrow at 8:30 p. m., it was announced at Camp Headquarters. Some 4,000 soldiers are expected to attend.

Down through the years from "Tenting Tonight" in the Civil War, "Over There" in World War I and "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree" in World War II, singing and soldiers have been inevitably linked. The value of song as a morale builder has been long recognized.

The songfest will be under the direction of Clifford Kemp of Quincy, choral conductor and teacher of singing. A concert by the Boston WPA Band of 24 pieces will precede the sing. A similar sing conducted by Mr. Kemp recently at the Service Club proved such a success that officials suggested staging the larger songfest in the new Athena Stadium.

FBI Active—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and local police searched 60 homes of enemy aliens in the Fitchburg, Mass., area recently, seizing eight shotguns, four rifles, 350 rounds of ammunition and two pairs of field glasses. The raids, which were led by Special Agent John T. Madigan, were described as part of the periodic checkup on such persons residing near industrial plants where war work is being done.

Long Distance Calling—It was 2 a. m. The telephone in the Camp Edwards message center jangled harshly.

Corp. Raymond Blake, of Blackstone, Mass., who was on all-night duty, lifted the receiver.

"Is this Camp Edwards?" a feminine voice on the other end drawled.

"That's right," the Corporal replied.

"This is the Texas operator calling. I'm trying to locate a Pvt. Bill Smith at Camp Edwards."

"What unit does he belong to," Corporal Blake queried.

"The party doesn't know but says he's from Camp Edwards," the operator replied.

"Sorry, mam, if I knew his outfit I could help you out, otherwise I can't," the patient Corporal answered.

Click!

"And that's not the first time that's happened," Corporal Blake commented.

They Won Their Wings—Seven Massachusetts youths received their silver wings today as the Gulf Coast Army Air Forces Training Center graduated another "largest class in history." They were (see picture on right): (1) Staff Sgt. Arthur M. Gray, Reading (Kelly Field); (2) Lieut. Frank J. Gromada, Fall River (Moore Field); (3) Lieut. Thomas C. Archer, Middleboro (Lake Charles); (4) Lieut. Connie J. Laino, East Longmeadow (Ellington Field); (5) Lieut. Peter Horton, Ipswich (Kelly Field); (6) Lieut. Gordon E. Bigelow, Springfield (Foster Field); (7) Lieut. Julian B. Karstein, New Bedford (Lake Charles).

Navy Day Plans — The United States Navy plans full co-operation with the Navy League in the observance of Navy Day on Oct. 27 this year, it has been announced at First Naval District Headquarters, Boston. Navy Day is primarily a Navy League sponsorship to which the Navy gladly responds in recognition of the intelligent purposes of the patriotic society, the announcement said. In recent years, however, volunteer enterprises in support of Navy Day have been started, most of which involve publications or other projects depending upon public subscription, the Navy statement continued. Neither the Navy nor the Navy League supports or authorizes these private enterprises. This Navy Day—"Buy War Bonds."

They're Army Pilots Now

Seven Bay State youths, shown above against a background of AT-9 twin-motored trainers, were members of the largest graduating class in the history of the Gulf Coast Air Force Training Center. They received their wings today, marking the end of 27 weeks of thorough, intensive flight training. The graduate fliers make up only one part of the Air Force Combat Team.

Navy Releases Casualty List Covering July 11-25 Period

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Navy Department today released its casualty list No. 9, covering the period July 11 to July 25, inclusive.

The list contained the names of 27 killed, 47 wounded, and 198 missing—a total of 272 reported to next of kin during the period July 11 to 25, inclusive.

The Navy also announced that killed, wounded, and missing men reported to next of kin from the start of the war to July 25 totaled 12,342.

It was the first official recapitulation since the Navy began issuing casualty lists for its own personnel and its component services, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

The recapitulation showed that the burden of losses had been borne by the Navy's own men who have engaged in such actions as the China Sea campaign, the Coral Sea battle, the Midway battle and the initial engagement of the war at Pearl Harbor.

It showed that of 3,541 killed reported to date, 3,251 were officers and men of the Navy, 260 were Marines, and 30 were Coast Guardsmen.

Wounded were 924, consisting of Navy 818, Marine Corps 99, Coast Guard 7. Missing were 6,091 for the Navy and 1,786 for the Marine Corps, a total of 7,877. No Coast Guardsmen have been reported missing.

In releasing casualty list No. 9, the Navy said that some of those listed as missing may have been rescued at sea and landed at isolated spots where they are unable to communicate with United States naval authorities.

Included were:

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed

Cool, Raymond John, Ensign, Naval Reserve—father, Ernest R. Cool, Lynn.

Wounded or Missing—None

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Lee, John Edward, Seaman Second Class, Navy—father, Fred Lee, Methuen.

Wounded

Pratt, Joseph Wallace, Radioman First Class, Navy—brother, Charles W. Pratt, Quincy.,

Robinson, Joseph Louis, Seaman Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, Louis M. Robinson, Paxton.

Missing

Droy, Peter Paul, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Navy—mother, Mrs. Mary K. Droy, Easthampton.

Gomes, Abel Oliver, Chief Pharmacist's Mate, Navy—cousin, Mrs. John M. Duarte, Brockton.

Karrol, Joseph John, Radioman Second Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Stella Mary Karrol, Boston.

Sullivan, Leon Joseph, Chief Ordnance Man, Navy—brother, Fred Sullivan, South Boston.

Rhode Island

Officers—none

Enlisted Personnel

Killed—None

Wounded

Mallen, Eugene Joseph, Seaman First Class, Naval Reserve—wife, Mrs. Mary E. Mallen, Central Falls.

Morris, Albert Owen, Jr., Seaman Second Class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Mary Liptak, Jamestown.

Missing

Horn, Walter John, Chief Electrician's Mate, Navy—mother, Mrs. Sarah Horn, Edgewood.

Loxley, Raymond W., Ship's Cook First Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Theodora B. Loxley, Providence.

Robinson, Jesse Herschel, Aviation Radioman First Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Rose Mary Robinson, Newport.

New Hampshire

Officers—none

Enlisted Personnel

Killed or Wounded—none

Missing

Henson, Dudley Allen, Pharmacist's Mate First Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Dudley A. Henson, Dover.

Stradley, Bernard Thomas, Pharmacist's Mate Second Class, Navy—mother, Mrs. J. S. Hunt, Portsmouth.

Maine

Officers—none

Enlisted Personnel

Killed or Wounded—none

Missing

Ware, Ralph Gerald, Pharmacist's Mate Second Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Lillian E. Ware, Kittery.

Civilian Flying Banned in N.E. Coastal Areas

Private flying, with the exception of civilian pilot-training programs and Civil Air Patrol official activities, yesterday was grounded in a coastal strip of New England 40 miles wide extending from the International Boundary to the New York line.

A joint order Monday by the Army and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, long awaited by local aviation circles, set up a "vital defense area" here similar to that on the Pacific coast in which all flying will be strictly controlled and all civilian flying banned for the duration.

Though the order also affects all training schools of the armed services in the area, they have been given until Aug. 15 to remove their activities outside the restricted zone.

Fields at Grafton, Mass., near Worcester and Westboro, are the nearest points to which civilian fliers may now approach Boston.

Lanes for commercial air-line traffic have been also set up under the order.

Aircraft violating these regulations will be intercepted and forced to the ground by pursuit aircraft, according to the Army order. It has been disclosed that this action was taken recently when an Army fighter plane forced two civilian planes to the ground recently which were flying over previously restricted areas.

Lively Primary Looms in Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 5—While the four high Republican officeholders who are seeking reelection in New Hampshire this fall all have competition at the primaries, only one Democratic candidate for these offices has an opponent. He is Francis P. Murphy, running for the Senate. In the primaries, he will fight it out with Alvin Lussier of Nashua, a former Mayor of that City and one-time member of the Governor's Executive Council.

But this is not expected to be the most active battle of the primaries. Observers look for more action in the Republican Congressional race between Representative Arthur B. Jenks and Chester Merrow. And the battle between Gov. Robert O. Blood for renomination against Senate President William Cole is expected to be lively. If it were not for these two races, an unusually quiet preprimary period could be anticipated.

Low-Cost Power

It looks now as though low-cost power will be generated at the Franklin Falls Federal flood-control dam. Application for a preliminary permit for a proposed hydroelectric development at the dam has been made by the Co-operative Service Association of Meredith. The application has been made to the Federal Power Commission in Washington.

The proposed project would include a power outlet tunnel through the dam, a reinforced concrete surge tank of about 3,000 square feet water-surface area, and a power house constructed over the west flood outlet stilling basin. It would have an installed capacity of 7,000 horsepower and would operate under a head of 38 feet.

Construction of the flood-control dam will be completed shortly by the Army Engineering Corps.

Gas-Tax Revenue Cut

The decreasing revenue to the State of New Hampshire from the road-toll or gasoline tax is going to be felt by three State departments, the State Police, the Motor Vehicle Department, and the State Highway Department. Because of the fact that the money to run the Motor Vehicle Department and funds for the State Police are taken out before the money is turned over to the Highway Department, the shrinkage of revenue will be felt largely by that Department.

The revenue from this source for the first half of 1942 was $1,448,356.75 as compared with $1,752,322.62 for the same period of 1941—a decrease of $303,965.87. While this was a drop of 17 per cent, the shrinkage had hit 35 per cent by June. So far, the State Highway Department has taken steps to live within its decreased income by eliminating all new construction.

Priorities for Hoops?

Priorities are hitting New Hampshire wood-products manufacturers. Unless the many manufacturers producing pails, buckets, and other wooden containers are able to obtain priorities for steel and wire for hoops, they will be forced to quit operations, according to Edward Ellingwood, State Industrial Agent. He has gone to Washington to discuss the problem with War Production Board officials.

Since the outbreak of war, there has been an expansion of wood pail and bucket production. This has been the result of curtailed production of metal pails. Mr. Ellingwood will tell Federal authorities that the production of wooden pails with metal hoops requires only 10 per cent as much metal as is used in producing metal pails. He will ask for priorities for hoops on the basis that this will conserve metal.

Mica Rush

New Hampshire hasn't a gold rush, but it appears to have a mica rush. In the Caanan-Grafton area, about a dozen deposits already are being operated. Now, from distant points in the State come stories that farmers have unearthed deposits that they previously had not considered of any value. A New York firm is now preparing to start operations at one such deposit in the town of Raymond, nearly 100 miles from the section that had been known as the mica area.

But authorities continue to warn that the ownership or operation of a mica deposit is not a get-rich-quick proposition. It is pointed out that much money has been lost in mining speculation.

Rural Publisher

A Boston publishing firm has relocated itself on the bank of a river in the town of Francestown, N. H. It is the Marshall Jones Company. Clarence E. Farrar, President and Treasurer of the firm, has taken over an old set of farm buildings.

The various branches of the publishing business are being located in the different farm buildings, with the editorial and business offices located in the silo. In this country publishing house, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar will turn out limited editions as well as text books for colleges and junior colleges. The revised edition of Ralph Adams Cram's "Great Thousand Years" will be the first volume to be turned out at the rural publishing house.

"Did you ever find a dream Squawking?"

We wouldn't be surprised if we did—any day now. With the great increase in passenger traffic, our trainmen have been turning in such things as a bass drum, corsages, box-lunches, false teeth, a pickled snake, and a whole flock of other articles you wouldn't expect anyone to leave on a train. The Left Behind Article pile at the North Station mounts and mounts. Maybe we'll even get the baby.

That, however, is but a minor problem for the 16,000 Boston and Maine employees who, today, are working harder than ever before. They're at it like the proverbial beavers — filling Uncle Sam's needs; moving the war-freight on time; speeding the troop trains on split-second schedules. At the same time, we submit, they're doing a pretty swell job of handling the thousands of new passengers who now look to us for travel service.

We're justly proud of the some 2,000 Boston and Maine men on leave of absence who now wear uniforms of United Nations fighting forces. Proud, too, of the job the men behind them in train service are doing and of the army of our other workers keeping freight and passenger traffic rolling ceaselessly under almost ceaseless pressure.

We feel you appreciate it, too. So here's a tip on how you can help.

Pick up those belongings when you get off—even if it necessitates a string on all your fingers.

Travel on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and avoid crowded week-ends. Remember that Pullman and other reserved accommodations are scarce these war-time days. We can't do the hat and rabbit trick and when the regular reserved accommodations are sold we can't produce more. Remember, too, that it's impossible to provide air-conditioned coaches every time extra cars are needed.

You passengers—and you shippers—have been great in accepting war-time service which we know is, at times, below our regular standard. So, if you feel you want to squawk—count 10 please and remember our first and most important job—for us and for you—is moving war freight and troops.

You come next—that's third place, but we know you want it that way.

BOSTON and MAINE

Main Question for Russians Is Escape From Rostov Trap

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 5—So long as the Russians hold out in the elbow of the Don River against German drives for Stalingrad and the vital river Volga, military observers here maintain, they have possibilities of effective resistance, despite the Nazis' rapid thrusts in the Caucasus.

The only question is whether Marshal Timoshenko will be able to withdraw his main armies intact from the Rostov sector for later use.

Soviet reserves and supplies are reported to be coming forward satisfactorily, at least to some sections of the front. Areas far behind all the fighting zones are certainly better organized for war than they were a year ago when the Nazis were checked. Large oil and grain dumps have been organized in the hinterlands.

However, the Russian situation is undoubtedly serious as the Germans acquire more and more productive Russian territory, and the Russians have less and less in which to withdraw without sacrificing key centers.

Main Force Kept Intact

Observers here profess themselves surprised that the Nazis are pushing the Caucasus campaign before their left flank has been advanced to the Volga River between Stalingrad and Astrakhan.

As it is their forces south of Rostov have cut the Stalingrad-Novorossisk railway and have arrived in the Caucasian foothills without support of their main forces heavily engaged in the Kletskaya, Tsimlyansk, and Kalach regions.

The Germans themselves have conceded that Marshal Timoshenko has managed to get the bulk of his heavy armored formations across the Don in the Rostov area. His intention apparently was to concentrate them somewhere on terrain suitable for offering at the chosen moment resistance comparable to that proffered further north in the angle of the river. Whether he can do so in face of the Nazi gains toward the Kuban River remains to be seen.

Campaign Improvised

Berlin reports, quoted in The Times, of London, allude to the fact that the Germans have been obliged "to improvise the present phase of the campaign against the Caucasus."

Nearing the Salsk with two converging forces, they threatened with a third to secure eastern coastal territories of the Sea of Azov and so make feasible a protected landing from Kerch Peninsula of Nazi troops held up for so long by the gallant defenses of Sevastopol.

The advance into the Caucasus menaces Maikop, one of two oil prizes the Germans can hope to grasp without negotiating the gigantic barrier of the Caucasus mountains or forcing their way southeastward to the narrow coastal approach to Baku on the Caspian.

Baku Well Guarded

The other tempting prize north of the Caucasus in Grozny, which provides 9 per cent of Russian oil. Maikop furnishes 6 per cent, and the two oil centers between them would relieve the Nazi's fuel problems—provided the Germans could work the wells and transport the oil to where they need it.

Baku itself produces 75 per cent of Russian oil. But it is tucked well away from present zones of fighting behind the mountains and is understood to be well taken care of in the Soviet defense scheme.

The Russians' last north-to-south railway link has been cut by the Nazis' straddling it between Stalingrad and Tikhoretsk, but this doesn't entirely divide the Soviet armies of Central Russia from the armies of the Caucasus since communications between these two regions lie some 300 miles to the east along the shores of the Caspian.

Control of the southern Volga therefore is seen as vital to prevent the German offensive effort. An obvious sequel anticipated now that Germany has passed Salsk is that they should push columns ahead over the favorable tank country east of it and attempt to join up in a drive toward Astrakhan with the Nazi force that crossed the Don at Tsimlyansk.

Emergency Bases Prepared

Meanwhile, however, the Russians are still counterattacking vigorously to prevent direct German progress eastward via the bend of the Don, and latest reports say they are well supplied both from Stalingrad and via the broad stream of the Volga, though parts of this key river are now within range of Nazi fighters.

Further north along the 2,000-mile front the Russians are holding firmly, with the prospect of some 60 days of favorable campaigning weather for the Nazis before winter comes to Soviet aid a second time. Meanwhile industrial areas remote from battlefields are hastily being prepared as emergency bases. This is an improvement on a year ago, when the Soviet had to improvise new military, industrial, and social arrangements close behind their constantly retreating troops.

KFRC Agreement Lifts Ban on MBS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—The American Federation of Musicians reached an agreement yesterday with Radio Station KFRC regardind wages for 12 union musicians employed by the station and, as a result, the A. F. M. lifted its ban on remote-dance-band pickups affecting the entire Mutual Broadcasting System.

Elmer Hubbard, President of the American Federation of Labor union's San Francisco local, said in a statement the controversy was settled on a basis of "what's right instead of who's right." The 12 musicians, who left their jobs at KFRC July 27, will receive $56 a week for two hours a day, Mr. Hubbard said. Previously they were paid $46 a week for one hour a day.

William Pabst, KFRC Manager, was informed the settlement had opened the way to restoring remote pickups by his own and all other MBS outlets.

In New York, officials of the Mutual Broadcasting System said that Station WARM in Scranton, Pa., also in a dispute with local musicians, had agreed not to schedule any Mutual remote programs until its differences with the Musicians are settled.

Keep buying WAR STAMPS and BONDS! Keep buying!

Global Uniforms *for* Officers

One never knows to what part of the Globe his Commission will take him—the torrid zone, the temperate zones or the frigid zones.

One does know, however, that he can come to Rogers Peet and be smartly and correctly equipped for *all* zones.

ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS *our own hand-tailoring*		NAVY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS *our own hand-tailoring*	
Wool Blouse	$45	Wool Service Coat and Trousers	$55 and $60
Slacks or Pinks	$18	Tropical Wool Service Coat and Trousers	$50
Tropical Worsted Coat and Trousers	$45	Lightweight Wool Overcoats (rainproof)	$55
Tropical Worsted Slacks	$12	Winter Weight Wool Overcoats	$75 and $85
Wool Overcoats (long)	$85		
Wool Overcoats (short)	$65		

We also feature the correct accessories, as well as white uniforms and khaki work uniforms.

Rogers Peet Company

NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue at 41st Street · 13th Street at Broadway · Warren Street at Broadway · Liberty Street at Broadway

And in Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

United States Negro Troops on the High Seas

Associated Press

Sail to Join Other American Soldiers Who Already Are in the British Isles

These hundreds of Negro soldiers, crowding the forward deck of a transport bound for Britain, seem not at all disturbed by the perils of a submarine-infested ocean. This picture is a study in how soldiers pass the time while crossing the water in convoy. Many are in various sleeping postures, and most of them seem relaxed.

Text of Gandhi's Resolution Urging Nonviolence Policy

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 5 (AP)—Following is the full text of Mohandas K. Gandhi's draft resolution laid before the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party, as released by the British Government. A substitute resolution pledging wholehearted support of the United Nations by an independent India has now been placed before the Working Committee:

"Whereas the British War Cabinet's proposals sponsored by Sir Stafford Cripps have shown up British imperialism in its nakedness as never before, the All-India Congress Committee has come to following conclusions:

The A. I. C. C. is of the opinion that Britain is incapable of defending India.

It is natural that whatever she does is for her own defense. There is eternal conflict between Indian and British interests.

It follows that their notions of defense would also differ.

The British Government has no trust in India's political parties. The Indian Army has been maintained up till now mainly to hold India in subjugation.

It has been completely segregated from the general population, who can in no sense regard it as their own. This policy of mistrust still continues and is the reason why national defense is not entrusted to India's elected representatives

No Quarrel With India

Japan's quarrel is not with India. She is warring against the British Empire.

India's participation in the war has not been with the consent of representatives of the Indian people.

It was purely a British act. If India were freed, her first step would probably be to negotiate with Japan.

The Congress is of the opinion that if the British withdrew from India, India would be able to defend herself in the event of the Japanese or any aggressor attacking India.

The A. I. C. C. is, therefore, of the opinion that the British should withdraw from India. The plea that they should remain in India for the protection of Indian princes is wholly untenable.

It is additional proof of their determination to maintain their hold over India. The princes need have no fear from unarmed India.

The question of majority and minority is a creation of the British Government and would disappear on their withdrawal.

For all these reasons, the Committee appeals to Britain for the sake of her own safety, for the sake of India's safety, and for the cause of world peace to let go her hold on India, even if she does not give up all Asiatic and African possessions.

No Enmity Toward Japan

This committee desires to assure the Japanese Government and people that India bears no enmity either toward Japan or toward any other nation. India only desires freedom from all alien domination. But in this fight for freedom, the Committee is of the opinion that India, while welcoming universal sympathy, does not stand in need of foreign military aid. India will attain her freedom through her nonviolent strength, and will retain it likewise. Therefore the Committee hopes that Japan will not have any designs on India.

But if Japan attacks India and Britain makes no response to its appeal, the Committee would expect all those who look to the Congress for guidance to offer complete nonviolent nonco-operation to the Japanese forces and not render any assistance to them.

It is no part of the duty of those who are attacked to render any assistance to the attacker. It is their duty to offer complete nonco-operation.

It is not difficult to understand the simple plrinciple of nonviolent nonco-operation:

1. We may not bend the knee to an aggressor or obey any of his orders.
2. We may not look to him for any favors nor fall to his bribes. But we may not bear him any malice nor wish him ill.
3. If he wishes to take possession of our fields, we will refuse to give them up if we have to die in effort to resist him.
4. If he is attacked by disease or is dying of thirst and seeks our aid we may not refuse it.
5. In such places where British and Japanese forces are fighting, our nonco-operation will be fruitless and unnecessary. At present our nonco-operation with the British Government is limited.

No Obstacle for British

Were we to offer them complete nonco-operation when they are actually fighting it would be tantamount to placing our country deliberately in Japanese hands. Therefore, not to put any obstacle in the way of the British forces will often be the only way of demonstrating our nonco-operation with the Japanese.

Neither may we assist the British in any active manner. If we can judge from their recent attitude, the British Government do not need any help from us beyond our noninterference. They desire our help only as slaves.

It is not necessary for the Committee to make clear its declaration in regard to the scorched-earth policy.

If in spite of our nonviolent resistance any part of the country falls into Japanese hands, we may not destroy our crops, water supply, etc., if only because it will be our endeavor to regain them.

Destruction of war material is another matter and may, under certain circumstances, be a military necessity. But it can never be Congress policy to destroy what belongs to, or is of use to, the masses.

Whilst nonco-operation against Japanese forces will necessarily be limited to a comparatively small number and must succeed if it is complete and genuine, a true building up of Swaraj (self-rule) consists in the millions of India wholeheartedly working a constructive program.

Without it the whole nation cannot rise from its age-long torpor.

Whether the British remain or not, it is our duty always to wipe out unemployment, to bridge the gulf between rich and poor, to banish communal strife, to exercise the demon of untouchability, to reform daicots (armed robbers) and save the people from them.

Many Must Aid Work

If scores of people do not take a living interest in this nation-building work, freedom must remain a dream and unattainable by either nonviolence or violence.

The A. I. C. C. is of the opinion that it is harmful to India's interests and dangerous to the cause of India's freedom to introduce foreign soldiers in India.

It, therefore, appeals to the British Government to remove these foreign legions and henceforth stop the further introduction.

It is a crying shame to bring foreign troops in spite of India's inexhaustible manpower and is proof of the immorality that British imperialism is.

Following are the paragraphs which Jawaharlal Nehru substituted in the resolution eventually adopted and published for Mr. Gandhi's reference to "negotiation with Japan":

If India were free she would have determined her own policy and might have kept out of the war, though her sympathies would in any event have been with the victims of aggression.

If, however, circumstances had led her to join the war she would have done so as a free country fighting for freedom, and her defense would have been organized on a popular basis, with a national army under national control and leadership, and with intimate contacts with the people.

A free India would know how to defend herself in event of any aggressor attacking her.

Background of India Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 5—Here is a brief picture of the essential facts in the highly involved Indian crisis and a summary of recent developments.

Leaders of the All-India Congress Party are adamant in their demands for independence for India—immediately.

The All India Congress Committee, generally referred to as the "Full Committee," of the Party will meet Friday to vote on a resolution calling for a civil-disobedience campaign unless India's freedom is granted by Britain at once.

It is generally expected that the resolution will be approved.

The Working Committee drafted another resolution today recommending that Mohandas K. Gandhi be given full powers to lead the disobedience movement if Britain rejects a demand for independence.

A new draft of the original resolution also has been placed before the Party's Working Committee. A late London dispatch indicates that the executive group has approved it so the resolu- states that if India is granted independence, the Government "will tion will now be placed before the Full Committee. The resolution wholeheartedly and unreservedly declare itself on the side of the United Nations, agreeing to meet the Japanese or any other aggressor with armed resistance."

The original draft of the first resolution as drawn up by Mr. Gandhi, stated that the first move of an independent government probably would be to negotiate with Japan.

This remark subsequently was edited out of the original resolution.

The British Government has in effect accused Mr. Gandhi and a majority of the Working Committee members with being appeasers of Japan.

There has been no indication in London as to what moves the British will take to counter a civil-disobedience campaign.

One hopeful aspect of the situation is that there appears to be widespread doubt and uncertainty within the rank and file of the Congress Party regarding the Working Committee's extreme stand.

Conflicting interpretations of the original resolution accent this doubt and uncertainty.

The President of the Working Committee, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, is reported to regard the resolution only as an expression of the national demand for freedom and equality, and not as a threat.

Gandhi Sticks to Program Of Disobedience in India

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Gandhi which stated the first move of an independent government probably would be to negotiate with Japan.

[A British radiocast, heard in New York by CBS, said Mr. Gandhi was reported to have addressed the Committee for an hour and a half this morning.

It said there was no indication who put forward the new resolution.

Thus, there was a question still unanswered whether this was a modification of the dominant Congress viewpoint or a competitive resolution offered by dissenters who might or might not be influential.]

Gandhi Reiterates Stand

Mr. Gandhi reaffirmed his espousal of negotiations between India and Japan, once India gained its freedom from British rule, but declared "I never, even in my most unguarded moment, expressed the opinion that Japan and Germany would win the war."

"On the contrary," he said, "I often have expressed the opinion that they can not win the war if only Britain, will once and for all, shed her imperialism."

A resolution calling for a civil-disobedience campaign against British rule unless India is given immediate freedom will be voted upon at a meeting of the Congress Party on Friday. Its adoption is considered a foregone conclusion.

The Congress Working Committee already has acted upon the resolution, omitting from it references calling for dealing with Japan as included in the original draft put forward by Mr. Gandhi.

The British said they seized the original draft and other documents in a raid on the Party's headquarters at Allahabad.

Plea to Free China

Mr. Gandhi told interviewers that despite the omission from the resolution of the reference to Japan, at the behest of the more moderate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he still favored negotiations with Tokyo.

If independence came to India immediately, he said, he would ask to be sent to Japan to plead with it to free China or else "count on the stubborn resistance" of millions of Indians.

One Squadron of Navy Planes Is Credited With 54 Japanese

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—A single squadron of navy fighter pilots was credited officially today with having shot down 54 Japanese planes and probably shot down 18 others to help win the air-sea battles of Coral Sea and Midway. The squadron lost only four planes, two to enemy fighters and two which ran out of gas.

The Navy said there were four actions—one in the Coral Sea and three at Midway.

Among the enemy planes reported as certainly shot down were at least 22 Japanese Zero planes, long regarded by American military and naval authorities as the enemy's best fighter. The Zero is lighter, more maneuverable and has a faster climb than the American plans brought against it, but the American planes have more armour protection and fire power.

After participating in the Coral Sea Battle the fighter pilots were transferred to the aircraft carrier Yorktown where they former fighting squadron number three.

In the Coral Sea battle the fighter pilot group shot down 28 Japanese planes, 14 of which were Zero fighters, the Navy said. They probably bagged seven other planes but confirmation of these was not complete. They lost no planes to the enemy but two ran out of gas and were lost at sea.

All three of the Squadron's Midway actions, a month later, occurred on the same day, June 4.

In the first of these, six fighters from squadron three were assigned to escort a torpedo plane squadron for an attack on a Japanese carrier. They were intercepted by 20 Japanese Zeros. In the resulting combat the Japanese lost eight fighters certainly, and probably several others, while only two United States planes were lost.

In the second Midway action involving Squadron Three, the Japanese made a dive-bombing attack on the Yorktown—which was eventually put out of action—with 18 bombers protected by 18 Zero fighters. Squadron Three planes challenged the enemy and broke up their assault "so successfully," the Navy said, that only four enemy planes dropped bombs.

In the third action of the day, 18 enemy torpedo bombers and 18 Zero fighters made another attack on the Yorktown and again Squadron Three went to work with such effectiveness that only five enemy planes got through to their objective.

Background of Indian Issue; Divergent Views of Leaders

Continued from Page 1

concealing divergent views on the part of members of the Working Committee, and this has been made clearer still by the discrepancy in various interpretations.

Threat Laid to Gandhi

Mohandas K. Gandhi, who is believed to have desired immediate direct action without parley, supplied the threat contained in the resolutions. Jawaharlal Nehru in all of his recent speeches has embroidered the theme that "the only course open to the country is to fight British imperialism in order to increase India's resisting power to fight fascist aggression."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moslem president of the Congress Party Working Committee, who is probably unhappy at the position in which he finds himself, has sought to convey the impression that the resolution was not an ultimatum but only a warning. He has even gone so far recently as to accept the argument that before British authority could be withdrawn there must be an actual government in existence to which authority could be transferred.

Attitude of Press

Throughout the discussions, the Congress press has for the most part preferred to follow the Azad line, treating the resolution as merely an expression of a national demand for freedom and equality and describing it as a friendly gesture, an earnest exhortation or appeal, and either ignoring the threat behind it or in a few cases courageously deprecating the idea that it is certain to lead to disastrous consequences.

The Gandhi resolution originated in substance after the failure of the Cripps mission to reach an agreement with Indian leaders when Mr. Gandhi apparently decided to resume leadership of the Congress Party.

More particularly, it goes back to the conferences at Allahabad, where the Cripps proposals were acted upon and where all subsequent developments were foreshadowed. It presented no surprise to anyone with the slightest knowledge of proceedings behind the scenes.

It should be remembered that the resolution actually adopted at Allahabad, although representing a compromise, declared that in the event of invasion, resistance should be by the method of non-violent nonco-operation.

Several Courses Open

If in view of the overwhelming weight of disapproval displayed here and abroad the Congress Party should desire to withdraw from the position of threatening civil disobedience, several courses are open.

One member of the Committee already has given notice that he would consider any struggle untimely and impracticable and asking the Working Committee to reconsider its decision on the resolution.

Another way out would be to postpone ratification of the resolution until after the election of a new All-India Congress Committee at the end of October instead of bringing the issue before the present one which was elected as long ago as 1939.

This line of strategic retreat was suggested by the chief whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly and is supported by the Lahore Tribune. If there is real desire to avoid precipitating a crisis some way out undoubtedly will be found.

Signs Not Encouraging

But many signs are not encouraging. The speeches of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad, members of the Working Committee who are close to Mr. Gandhi refer to the coming mass movement as inevitable.

Mr. Nehru urged his hearers to "plunge into the tempestuous wave of the fight because it is better to be drowned than to be inactive." On another occasion he said it didn't matter if the Congress perished in the "eternal struggle."

Mr. Gandhi says in the current issue of his newspaper Harijan: "It is not open to them (his opponents) to say that we must smother our consciences and say or do nothing because there is a war. That is why I have made up my mind that it would be a good thing if a million people were shot in a brave nonviolent rebellion against British rule. It may be that it may take us years before we can evolve order out of chaos. But we can then face the world. We cannot face the world today."

This is not the language of reasonable statesmanship and it is difficult to see what form the proposed movement could take that would not impinge on the war effort. But no irrevocable decision has been taken yet. There is still some hope.

Guglielmo Ferrero

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 5 (AP)—Guglielmo Ferrero, eminent Italian historian and professor who passed on here yesterday, was exiled from Italy when it became known that he disapproved of the Fascist Government and its practices. His books were seized in Italy seven years ago.

He had taught modern history in the University of Geneva since 1930 and also lectured at the University Institute of High International Studies.

Among his better-known books were "The Grandeur and Decadence of Rome," and, more recently, "The Reconstruction of Rome," which offered the idea of strict legitimacy as a possible solution for Europe's political problems.

KINGS SUPER MARKETS

10 FOOD STORES OF DISTINCTION

All over North Jersey

FEATURING *Nationally Advertised* PRODUCTS

You will find complete banking and safe deposit facilities at our offices in six centers of the Oranges.

SAVINGS INVESTMENT & TRUST CO.

EAST ORANGE · ORANGE · SOUTH ORANGE

NEW JERSEY

Member Federal Reserve System

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Bausch & Lomb Prism Binoculars

Thermometers and Barometers

H. C. Deuchler

541 Main Street, East Orange, N. J. · Telephone Orange 3-1008

344 Springfield Avenue, Summit, N. J. · Telephone Summit 6-3848

Swiss Demand Free Nation in Peace

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 5 (AP)—Switzerland's place in the new Europe to emerge from the war will be that of a free nation, Gen. Henri Guisan, Commander in Chief of Swiss armed forces, said in a message to the country's youth.

The general, in an address made on the Swiss Independence Day Aug. 1 but not published until today, urged 20-year-olds just reaching full citizenship to "use all your powers to be and remain Swiss."

"One speaks much today of a new Europe," he said. "None can say what it will be. But Switzerland, in the midst of the continent's peoples, will have her place as was the case in the Europe of the past. The place will be none other than that of a free people."

"Don't let yourselves be beaten down by exterior events, don't let yourselves be won by insidious propaganda," the General advised. Switzerland is small, he observed, but in compensation "nature has made her beautiful and strong."

Swiss Strategy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 5—Swiss military leaders have followed closely developments in Russia and have incorporated many of the lessons taught in that campaign into their plans for defense in the event of a Nazi invasion. Swiss strategy, it is believed, calls for a combination of the best features of the mobile and permanent defense systems.

The past year has seen an acceleration of the motorization of the Swiss Army, so that it is now a compact, fast-moving and hard-hitting unit able to maneuver freely in front of, behind, and within a series of forts, bunkers, and tank traps that have been constructed in great number in the strategic passes of the Alps. It is estimated that the Swiss have spent more than $200,000,000 on these fortifications.

A unique feature of the Swiss defenses is a special avalanche maker which can release an avalanche of snow or earth on an invading army from a height of 3,000 meters.

The morale of the Swiss Army is understood to be extremely high. A number of Swiss officers with pro-Nazi leanings were reported to have been "unobtrusively" retired early in the year.

Swiss Hotel Trade Getting Overhauling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bern, Switzerland

A thorough study of the Swiss hotel industry is to be undertaken with the assistance of the Government. The economic position of the industry and the condition of its equipment is already being investigated at large resorts such as Lucerne, Engelberg, Interlaken, and Montreux. Resorts which are likely never to regain their former share of guests will probably have the number of available beds reduced. Superfluous establishments are to be converted into sanatoria, apartments, and other centers. In given cases, buildings may be demolished.

A thorough modernizing, to correspond with present-day demands, is planned for a considerable number of hotels, bathing beach establishments, and spas.

Swiss Jobs Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Switzerland is planning a major employment-procurement program under which the Government expects to relate the use of manpower to the existing supplies of raw materials.

The proposed projects include a large highway-building plan, involving 495,000,000 Swiss francs. First steps in this program are cross-country highways from Geneva to the Lake Constance and from Basle to the canton of Ticino. Another part of the program provides for an expenditure of 760,000,000 Swiss francs by the Swiss Federal Railroads. Main projects in this instance are: construction of double tracks where they are still missing; further electrification; and purchase of new rolling stock. Orders for the railroads' program will necessarily benefit the building trade and many important industrial branches.

An appropriation of 800,000,000 Swiss francs has also been set aside for drainage and corrections in various parts of the country, after 100,000,000 Swiss francs have already been granted for such work, including corrections in the St. Gall Rhine Valley and the plain of the River Linth. A power works program foresees an expenditure of 405,000,000 Swiss francs, including a super construction on the Hinterrhein or in the Urseren Valley.

A program for new flying fields foresees an outlay of 200,000,000 Swiss francs. The present airports are no longer sufficient. The new program visualizes first of all the establishing of a huge central Swiss airport with 2-3 kilometer-long runway for modern heavy-type aircraft.

A 400,000,000 Swiss francs building program has also been mapped out for the Administration of Postes, Telegraph and Telephone. In addition, cantonal building programs foresee works totaling an expenditure of 1,400,000,000 Swiss francs.

English Girls Drive U. S. Navy Trucks

Associated Press

Equally Adept With a Pram or a Lorry

When it comes to driving huge Navy trucks or smart officer's cars, these English women, all of whom were formerly in the British Transport Service, are right at home. They are in the service of the United States Navy in England as chauffeurs and wear the U. S. on their coat lapels with pride. Here they are listening to instructions being given them by Yeoman Howard G. Groth, U. S. N., outside the United States Embassy in London. Left to right, they are: Mrs. Olga Lane, Miss Marjorie Clements, Mrs. Lynett Wallace, Miss Marjorie Webb, and Mrs. Pamela Rank.

Successful Letter Writing: When the Reply Must Say 'No'

Fourth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you receive a letter, what happens?

Your first burning question is, "Who sent it?" The envelope usually tells you.

Then you wonder, "Is the news pleasant?"

Quickly your eye seeks the opening of the letter! And what does it often find? Something like this, "Replying to your letter of Aug. 29, in which you have inquired about repairs to your coat, we wish to state, etc."

There you have a bromide of the first order. It puts the mind to sleep the minute the eye passes over it. What a waste, considering that, like the headline in a newspaper, the opening of the letter is the most emphatic spot.

You will recall that Woodrow Wilson won the Presidency of the United States through his message to Mr. Bryan which started, "You are quite right."

Reassurance First

Suppose Mr. Wilson had not wished to agree with Mr. Bryan. Would his opening have been a "star," bright and pleasing, if he had said, "I do not agree with your views"?

There are times, when, instead of giving the big news in the opening, we do better to lead into it.

When our answer is to be "no," we make a more pleasing impression by using the strong opening space to reassure the reader, commend him for his promptness in reporting some difficulty, explain some action taken in his behalf, or any point of information that is likely to be pleasing. From then on, we outline the circumstances which led to our decision so that his mind can have all of the facts before the refusal.

Wartime conditions have presented unusual problems to letter writers. Instead of trying hard to invite new business, many firms have to decline it. The leading-in method serves admirably in a case of this kind, where you do not want to start a letter, "We cannot accept your business." Here is a letter to a very large and important prospective customer which handles such a situation pleasingly:

Saying "No" Invitingly

Thank you for your order No. 7,088 of Aug. 10 for various items of merchandise.

We sincerely appreciate this opportunity to serve you, and should like nothing better than to get this order off to you very promptly. We are handicapped by not having several items in stock and by our inability to get them.

Further, in view of the present difficulty in obtaining new stocks, we have found it necessary to arrange quotas for our long-time customers. These quotas are filled for some months ahead, and we hesitate to suggest delaying your order until present orders on hand are even partially filled.

May we have a rain check when the present situation has become more normal? We should like very much indeed to have your business.

That letter makes the reader feel welcome. How we all enjoy going where we are wanted! The day is almost sure to come when the firm will be able to handle and want the prospective customer's business very much.

When you use star openings for your letters, what happens to "replying to your letter," "we acknowledge receipt of your letter," "referring to your inquiry," and the like? They disappear! There is nothing bright, sparkling, pleasing, or even to the point about such openings.

Discarding them does not mean discarding necessary reference data, the date of a preceding letter, the subject, an order number, or other details. Could Woodrow Wilson have used a star opening to William Jennings Bryan and also have included the date of Mr. Bryan's inquiry? Yes. His opening then would have been worded something like this: "You are quite right in your message of June 7."

Weave It In

Using a star opening, the letter writer weaves in the date or other reference incidentally, "The situation *mentioned in your letter of Aug. 15* is being carefully watched.

May a letter start with a question? Yes, when this is logical. A question is thought provoking. Avoid a lack of tact, "Why haven't you answered my letter of Aug. 18?" But don't hesitate to say, "May I now please have an answer to, etc.?"

As your letter unfolds before the reader's eye, remember, he looks first at the opening. Here is your big opportunity. Get off on the right foot! Open with your star!

No. 5 will run tomorrow in the news columns.

Arms Safety Program Launched at Chicago

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The War Department has set up a new explosive safety branch to formulate and enforce safety measures in munitions plants, with headquarters at 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Announcing the new organization, the Department said today that it would be under Col. Francis H. Miles, Jr., of Mahwah, N. J., who recently returned from Egypt, and would have a headquarters staff of about 100.

Both Jet and Spray Are Used On Incendiaries in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The jet-versus-spray issue over the best way to tackle a fire bomb—subject of recent controversy in the United States—has been settled in Britain with the decision favoring both methods, according to circumstances.

The British, who in three years have learned a thing or two about dealing with the incendiary bombs, thus found good points in the jet of water, as espoused by Washington's OCD in its latest order, and the spray, which was championed by New York's Mayor La Guardia.

Formerly, the British official view was that the spray of a stirrup pump generally should be used on the incendiary itself, and the jet used only to deal with the surrounding fire caused by the bomb.

The advantage found heretofore in the spray was that, unlike the jet, it caused little or no scattering of the bomb's molten magnesium.

But this view has been modified and the Home Security Ministry now recommends that the jet should in many instances be used directly on the bomb.

The reasons for these recommendations were threefold:

1. Necessity for speed when there are many incendiaries to be put out.
2. The fact that risk of injury from scattered molten particles has proved less than expected.
3. By its cooling action, the jet may prevent the bomb from exploding and moreover, by squirting about twice as far as the spray, gives the user a better chance of taking cover. This is important in dealing with any fire bomb, especially when it is explosive.

The ministry recommends that the spray still be used in certain circumstances, such as when an incendiary has fallen near highly inflammable material easily ignited by flying molten fragments.

Exhaustive tests were made by the Ministry's Natural Scientific Department before the jet method was recommended for other circumstances, along with the suggestion that the user take cover behind a chair, table or door.

The lid of a garbage pail also comes in handy as a shield. Bronze or steel goggles, with vision slits, protect the eyes of the fire bomb tamer.

[The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Wellington, New Zealand, reported March 17 that New Zealand had officially accepted the jet, or heavy dousing of water, method for extinguishing incendiary bombs. This method was said to be based upon the method used by the Russians.

The United States Office of Civilian Defense in Washington announced in a full-page advertisement to newspapers that householders either turn a hose directly on the bomb or else dunk it in a pail of water.

Mayor La Guardia of New York City protested this ruling and conducted tests of his own July 30 in an attempt to prove his contention that a spray of water was the more efficient methed. Before 1,200 air-raid wardens of the city, it was discovered that whereas a spray extinguished the bomb in 65 seconds, the heavy jet of water did the job in 15.]

Britain's Ordnance Output Is Twice Original Plans

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Britain's 42 Government ordnance factories are producing four and a half times as many guns as a year ago and twice as many as they were originally intended to turn out, Sir Andrew Duncan, Supply Minister, told the House of Commons today.

He said that although 60 per cent of the 300,000 workers now engaged at the plants were women, the output per worker had increased 40 per cent in the past year.

Opening a parliamentary debate on criticism of Government arms factories in a committee report, the Supply Minister said the plants had "improved beyond what was reasonable to expect."

In 30 of the factories, he said, the work week had been reduced to 60 hours or less for men and 55 or less for women. He added that it was hoped to bring the other factories down to that hour level, also, because "we are likely to get greater production in these factories were the hours reasonable."

The House of Commons, meanwhile, agreed to a short summer recess, its members reassured by Sir Stafford Cripps that they would be recalled in the event of "any unexpected situation."

When the recess will begin or how long it will last was not announced.

Sir Stafford, Government spokesman in the House, reiterated the announcement that Prime Minister Churchill would make no statement on the war situation before the recess.

Joint Information Plan With Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The United States is taking steps, it was understood here last night, to establish in Ottawa an Office of U. S. Information to work in co-operation with Canada's Bureau of Information.

It was reported that Dana Doten of the United States Office of War Information would arrive here tomorrow for a prelminary survey which would be the groundwork for establishment of reciprocal relations between the two offices.

Establishment of an office here, it was understood, would be part of a plan for better exchange of information on the war effort of all the United Nations. A similar office is being set up in London.

London's Subway Dwellers Welcome Right to Stay On

Wide World-Associated Press

The British Government has canceled an order which yesterday (Tuesday, Aug. 4) would have evicted 500 members of that strange war-born society—the subway dwellers who nightly gather below London's streets to discuss everything from an Allied second front to baby's new tooth.

Increased German aerial activity in the London Area caused the cancelation. The underground population was much relieved by this decision.

"That's fine," said Mrs. John Burford, whose family of three daughters and a 11-year-old son sleep on the Holborn subway platform. "We can all stay on here."

Mrs. Burford is an example of the subway society. She and her family have spent every night since September, 1940, in the Holborn Station. A German bomb destroyed their home. The only thing salvaged from the wreck was her husband's picture. He's fighting in Egypt. She works 12 hours daily in a war factory. The soldier-father's picture is posted nightly over her son's cot in the subway.

More than 2,000 persons sleep on these subway platforms a few feet from the train tracks. Another 3,000 in London's battered East End live in shelters beneath warehouses, banks and factories.

"Down here it's like a village," said Mickey Davis, who has run a shelter in the East End since 1940. Everyone knows everyone else. Some of the boys who came down here in 1940 are fighting now. Their folks read their letters aloud to the other dwellers. Maybe these people just didn't get enough community life before the war."

Each night these people, their bedding on their shoulders, go down into the subways.

In the Strand Station one woman, Lily Brider, who works in a printing office, has been very worried when the Government first decided to close that station.

"It's real pleasant here," she said a few days before the Government changed its mind. "I've decided to move to the Trafalgar Square Station, but I don't expect to like it. They have such funny people there."

Charter Seen Peace Pledge

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Answering a statement by Lord Bennett that the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter is "nothing more than the expression of hopes and aspirations on the part of the President of the United States and our Prime Minister," Lord Chancellor Viscount Simon declared today British-American co-operation is "the best hope for the world."

He added that the Charter was really "a pledge of co-operation not only in framing plans for peace but in carrying them out. If that is achieved, there is no place in history too high to put this document." The Atlantic Charter was announced last Aug. 14.

The debate was begun by Lord Davies, who urged establishment now of an Inter-Allied Commission to study the implications of the Atlantic Charter and the British-Russian Treaty.

Lord Bennett said that in the United States, legislation giving force to operation of the Charter declarations could become effective only after Senate approval.

That was why there was a treaty with Russia but not with the United States, he said, because it was by no means certain that the result might not be the same as when President Wilson gave his approval to the League of Nations.

Recalling the fate of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, to which the Atlantic Charter has been likened, Lord Bennett declared, "Nothing could be more fatal than to make a declaration of views with respect to peace and then have our enemies, defeated, saying they relied upon statements which we made but to which we could not give effect because they were our declarations and not the declarations of everyone concerned with us.

"We must be careful not to attach too much importance to speeches made by public men in the United States on matters of this kind.

"Here the Prime Minister could bind the Government and country or else go out of office in the endeavor to give effect to his conclusions. In the United States, this is not so."

British Cameras Over Düsseldorf Show Bomb Hits

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Reconnaissance photos taken after the heavy raid on Düsseldorf the night of July 31 showed 12 acres of buildings near the docks leveled and terrific damage in predominantly industrial areas, the British said Aug. 3.

Big fires were burning in the Rhineland city 12 hours after the attack, it was said.

Photographs of Saarbrücken, attacked two nights before, showed severe damage had been done, with part of the Erhardt and Schmer engineering works destroyed.

An Air Ministry News Service analysis of the Düsseldorf raid said that among the damaged factories definitely identified were the main shop and smaller buildings of the Stahlwerk Krieger steel casting works, the main shops of De Limon Fluhme and Co., which were "completely destroyed," two buildings of the Phoenix A. G. Rohenwerk steel tube factory demolished and the main shop damaged, and the main part of the chemical works in the suburb of Neuss which was on fire at the time of reconnaissance.

Four large buildings in the Werkzeug Maschinen Fabrik Scheiss Defries plant, a machine tool factory, also were completely wrecked and other buildings damaged.

"Some of the heaviest damage was to buildings along the main streets in the southern part of Düsseldorf," the service added.

Many warehouses in the dock area, particularly in Handelshafen and Holzhafen were destroyed. The customhouse was seen to be burning and railways were hit.

Kennedy-Purvis In New Naval Post

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis has been appointed Deputy First Sea Lord and assumed his new duties on July 29 after having relinquished command of a foreign station, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Alexander said the post was formed to handle administrative duties of the First Sea Lord in order that the latter might "devote the maximum time to planning operational duties."

Nazis Belittle Menace From Second Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—German news services and propaganda agencies, continuing Berlin's recent campaign, boasted July 31 of the strength of defenses with which Germany is prepared to resist any attempt of the United Nations to establish a second front in Western Europe.

The Transocean Agency circulated articles attributted to the German-controlled Paris press in which new fortifications along the French coast and all the way up to northhern Norway were described "stronger than the Maginot Line."

The comparison with the Maginot Line was made by Paul Russel, young French engineer who for a year has been helping the Germans construct fortifications in northern France.

"These German fortifications are excellent," he said. "Concrete walls which have gone into their construction will resist all kinds of bombs. I know the Maginot Line from experience. But what the Germans have erected along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the Channel eclipses anything I have seen. There is no parallel in history for such fortifications."

The German official news agency, DNB, said the German airforce has prepared with utmost thoroughness to meet attack from the west.

"From Biarritz along the coast as far as Kirkenes (for northern Norway) are hundreds of newly established and enlarged German airfields," DNB said it learned from "competent quarters." The Agency added that concrete runways enable the airforce to get going in any weather, and that concealed hangars house strong chaser and bomber formations.

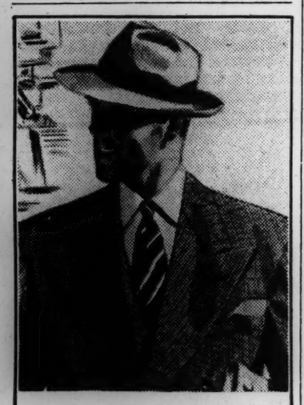
"Despite this activity in the west," DNB observed, "The magnitude of the German airforce enables it to support unabatingly the furious advance of German armies on the Eastern Front.

German Is Arrested Clad in U. S. Uniform

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 5 (AP)—Jacob von Wiegand, arrested here on a charge of illegally wearing a U. S. military uniform, has admitted his long-standing tale of exploits as a German air ace during World War 1 was imaginary, E. E. Conroy, Assistant F. B. I. Director, said.

Von Wiegand related that his account was a publicity hoax and he had never been in Germany during the war, being interned as a German crewman in Hoboken in 1914, Mr. Conroy added.

The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner James D. Carton for the Federal Grand Jury.



Vacation Special

HOWARD 2-piece Summer Suits made of the finest Spun Rayon

$18.75

No Charge for Alterations

Here's a suit that's sensible, seasonable and reasonable. Available in plain colors and stripes . . . single and double breasted models. Better buy one or two of these lightweight suits today . . . you'll be cool and well dressed all summer long.

HOWARD CLOTHES

New York, 801 Broadway 1288 Broadway 1600 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. ● Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Ave. Flushing . . . 39-09 Main St. ● White Plains . . . 186 Main St. ● Newark . . . 82 Market St. ● Jersey City . . . 320 Central Ave. ● Paterson . . . 160 Market St. ● Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St. ● Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 South Front St. ● Boston . . . 605 Washington St. 342 Washington St. Worcester . . . 104 Front St. ● Providence . . . 200 Weybosset St. ● Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina St. ● Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Ave. ● Chicago . . . 222 So. State St. 6345 So. Halsted St. 11121 So. Michigan Ave.

NEW YORK'S GRAND, CENTRAL HOTEL

A 32 story skyscraper hotel, in the heart of the Grand Central zone, which offers an interesting environment unlike the average commercial hotel.

Guests may enjoy the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and library. Two popular priced restaurants. Dancing during dinner and supper.

SENSIBLE RATES
SINGLE: $2.50 to $5
DOUBLE: $4.75 to $7

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. AT 49TH ST. NEW YORK
UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
A. R. WALTY, Mgr.

FOR Body Beauty

Mavis Talcum clothes you in a beguiling film of fragrance . . . keeps you daintily fresh for hours. Use Mavis lavishly, every day. Buy Mavis today . . . at all cosmetic counters.

MAVIS talcum
THE FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS
V. VIVAUDOU, Inc.

THE LUXURY OF PRIVACY and QUIET in NEW YORK

Yes, privacy and quiet are luxuries in New York. That's why more and more people prefer The Carlyle. Located in the quiet Seventies outside mid-town traffic noise yet conveniently near the business districts, shops and theaters, The Carlyle is ideal for those seeking privacy and a quiet place to rest and relax after a busy day.

Transient rates from $6 single, $8 double
REGENCY ROOMS
Pleasant places to enjoy superb food and drinks

The CARLYLE
MADISON AVE. AT 76th ST., N. Y.
RHinelander 4-1600
Harold P. Bock, General Manager

"COLOR" FANS!

Enjoy Prints as well as Projection

KODAK MINICOLOR PRINTS

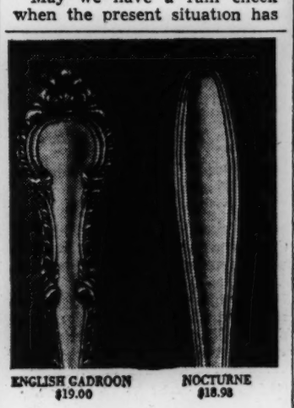
Full-color enlargements of your favorite Kodachrome transparencies

3 SIZES
2¼" x 3¼"—5" x 7½"—8" x 11"

Ask for FREE full-color leaflet

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Ave., at 45th St., 745 Fifth Ave., 235 West 23rd St.—PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood St.—BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler—ATLANTIC CITY, 1736 Boardwalk—BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.—PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 S. 16th St.—WASHINGTON, 607 14th St., N. W.



ENGLISH GADROON $19.00 NOCTURNE $18.98

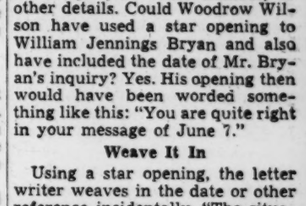
Her most important gift GORHAM Sterling

Silver for the bride's table . . . bright symbol of the new life she plans . . . gift to take with her easily if she intends to travel. Choose from a wide selection of beautiful patterns . . . in place settings of six pieces for as little as $11.92.

Our prices are no higher than elsewhere, and include engraving and federal excise tax. Prices shown are by place settings of luncheon knife and fork; cream soup spoon, tea spoon, salad fork, butter spreader.

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
Fifth Avenue, New York
White Plains East Orange

FEATHEREDGE $22.66 COLONIAL ENGRAVED $23.67



still $2.50 for a fine single room with bath

$3.50 to $7.00 Double
1000 ROOMS 1000 BATHS
Write for Maps and Booklet
George H. Newton—Manager

Prince George Hotel 14 East 28th St. New York, N.Y.

Boston Office, Kenmore 2288

PHONE UNion 5-0016
TIME TO PAINT? "LET GEORGE DO IT"
Expert Exterior Painting and Interior Decorating
GEORGE VERGER
5301 Palisade Avenue, WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

In the city's social center—Near Park Avenue—Within walking distance from Third Church of Christ, Scientist

Low Summer Rates are:
SINGLE *with* BATH . . . *from* $3.00
DOUBLE *with* BATH . . . *from* $4.00
2-ROOM SUITES . . . *from* $8.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
La Salle du Bois Restaurant, Air Cooled

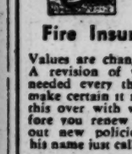
The HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

FLOWERS FOR WEDDINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Telegraphed Anywhere LIB. 4317

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Before You Renew



or take out new insurance, see your agent representing

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. If you don't know his name just call Western Union and ask.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Nazi Raids on Britain Held to Token Size

Continued from Page 1

they could with routine duties and theoretical exercises.

In one or two places they have been caught napping since the night-raiding flared up anew. But now the Nazi policy of scattered attacks has sounded a general alarm and in all areas ARP workers are on the qui vive with their organization, equipment, and methods overhauled and improved.

The present Nazi policy follows the four earlier air campaigns which were tested and found wanting. The first was one of mass attacks by bombers during the early stages of the Battle of Britain from August to October, 1940. When this failed but while daylight attacks still favored, the Germans took to frequent raids by fighters fitted up with bomb racks so they could hit and run.

Change in Procedure

Then came the serious and protracted attempt to shatter British morale and industry by sending bombers over London and other centers night after night—sometimes all night with 400 or 500 engaged on one raid—during the winter of 1940-41.

When that failed to obtain the decisive results hoped for and the Nazi invasion of Russia diverted the main German air effort eastward, Britain was left alone until heavy RAF raids on Germany last spring compelled reprisals in form of so-called "Baedecker" bombing of historic places.

The German's new line is automatically exposing to the United Nations the offensive limitations of the Luftwaffe while it is so heavily committed in Russia and North Africa.

Heavy Cost to Luftwaffe

The cost to the Luftwaffe lately, however, has been far heavier than it was in the old big-scale blitz period. It is estimated that in July about one in every six of the bombers attacking this country was shot down—43 falling to the night fighters and AA guns here, 10 to "intruder" planes dispatched to Nazi airdromes in Occupied France in order to catch the raiders on their return.

This was the biggest haul since the heavy raids of May, 1941, and it illustrates in particular the enhanced efficiency of British night fighters.

The raucous symphony of the artillery defenses has been augmented by some fresh and awe-some sounds indicating that certain "secret devices" first tried out with some success in the earlier blitz raid times are now in widespread commission around important targets.

"Secret Devices" Used

The censor forbids saying what they are but German pilots declare they cause missiles to rush up in a blaze of light and the man in the street here has been officially counseled not to linger there when raids are on, in case something heavier than ordinary shell fragments lands on his head.

Between the beginning of the year and July 15, 132 Nazi bombers were destroyed at night over or around Britain and intruders accounted for a further 41 on the other side of the channel.

In July RAF day fighters shot down 32 Nazi fighters over the continent and they disposed of 10 bombers and two fighters over here. Night fighters and guns disposed of 43 and the intruders of 10, the total bag of enemy aircraft for home-based fighters and British AA batteries last month being 97.

In the same period 62 British aircraft were lost in the western European theater, and total British losses in all zones were 432 against the Axis 424.

The RAF lost 251 of these in raids and sweeps over Western Europe, 181 in the Middle East. The Axis lost 307 in the Middle East including 149 over Malta.

Comparison of Losses

The Fighter Command raised its total of daylight victims since the war started to 4,452, and the grand aggregate of Axis aircraft brought down by the RAF, Royal Navy, and AA guns rose to 10,087.

The RAF losses from all operations in all areas between the start of the war and Aug. 1 has been 8,158.

The toll the RAF took of Luftwaffe night bombers in July was the biggest since the heavy German raiding ceased in May of last year. Nearly all Nazi aircraft brought down are reported to have been Dornier 217s modified Ju 88s and Heinkels 111s.

The scale of present losses suggests that the Germans will have either to reduce their already small attack or make a heavier call on Nazi airplane construction pool mainly concerned now with meeting demands from Russia and North Africa.

His Mosquito Boats Had a Sting

Associated Press

President Decorates Lieut. Commander John D. Bulkeley

As commander of a motor torpedo boat squadron in Philippine waters, Lieut. Bulkeley—he was promoted since to Lieutenant Commander—gave the Japanese plenty of trouble and later on commanded the boat that slipped and dodged its way to Australia safely with General MacArthur and President Quezon of the Philippines. Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Navy Personnel, looks on as the President pins the Congressional Medal of Honor on Lieut. Commander Bulkeley's tunic.

Britain Voids Munich Pact

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The British Government formally renounced today the 1938 Munich Agreement—which began the partition of Czechoslovakia—and declared that Britain "will not be influenced by any changes effected in and since 1938" in settling Czechoslovakia's frontiers after the war.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons that British policy toward Czechoslovakia was guided by formal recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London and by Prime Minister Churchill's declaration in September, 1940, that the Germans had destroyed the Munich Agreement.

An exchange of notes between Mr. Eden and Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister in the exiled Czechoslovak Government, formally defining Britain's stand was issued simultaneously as a white paper.

"As Germany has deliberately destroyed arrangements concerning Czechoslovakia reached in 1938 in which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom participated," Mr. Eden's note said, "His Majesty's Government regard themselves as free from any engagements in this respect. . . .

"At the final settlement of Czechoslovak frontiers to be reached at the end of the war they will not be influenced by any changes effected in and since 1938."

Called Act of Justice

Mr. Masaryk replied that "between our two countries the Munich Agreement can now be considered as dead."

His note called the British announcement a "highly significant act of justice toward Czechoslovakia" and said his Government accepted it as a "practical solution of questions and difficulties of vital importance" which confronted the dissolved republic as a consequence of the Munich Pact.

The Munich Agreement was a four-power pact among Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy providing for gradual German occupation of parts of Czechoslovakia's Sudenten areas beginning Oct. 1, 1938.

The agreement was signed on Sept. 30, 1938, by the late Neville Chamberlain, who then was Britain's Prime Minister; Edouard Daladier, then Premier of France; Premier Mussolini of Italy; and Chancellor Hitler.

Avoids Misunderstanding

Mr. Eden explained in his formal declaration that Britain's attitude was adopted "to avoid any possible misunderstanding."

He recalled that the British decision on July 18, 1941, to recognize the refugee Government here was taken with the understanding that Britain regarded "the juridical position of the President and Government of the Czechoslovak republic as identical with that of other Allied heads of states and governments established in this country."

Cheers greeted Mr. Eden's announcement and the Foreign Secretary was asked whether the denunciation in any way affected the frontiers of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

His reply noted that the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Poland, one of the countries which benefited territorially in the break-up of the Czech republic after the agreement, now are allied and expressed confidence that they would settle any issues "on a basis of the close and friendly relations which now exist between them."

Curb on Nazis Urged By Argentine Group

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 4 (AP)—A group of Radical Deputies introduced a resolution in Congress yesterday asking the Government whether "the time hasn't come to put into effect a year-old recommendation to curb the (Argentine) activities of the German National Socialist Party."

The Government ordered dissolution of the Nazi Party and its affiliate, the German Labor Front, four years ago.

Army Makes Cargo Planes Of Part of Bomber Output

Continued from Page 1

ment and raw materials but they are not in sight right now.

"We believe it possible to develop other materials not now being used. We would welcome transports made of other materials which can be produced in half the man-hours now required. We would like transports made without critical materials."

Willing To Cut Speed

General Arnold said that the Army was prepared to sacrifice speed and many modernized features of design in order to cut down at least 50 per cent the number of man-hours it takes to construct these cargo-carrying planes and he indicated that the Government is endeavoring to secure transports of this character. He said that they could be built without the use of scarce materials.

Apart from insisting that the cargo-plane construction must not be allowed to jeopardize the carefully balanced air program which is now in effect, he assured the Committee that the project advocated by Henry J. Kaiser for using shipyards to build airplanes would be welcome.

The General frankly admitted that because of the shortage of cargo-carrying planes, the Army Air Force had found it necessary to divert some bombers for transport purposes. he said that they were changing some B-24's and were using other bombers for carrying cargo without change.

Subs Add to Burden

He emphasized that the submarine sinkings have thrown a heavier burden on air transportation than had been anticipated.

General Arnold also revealed that existing air transportation facilities of the nation will shortly be carrying 2,500,000 pounds of freight weekly, as compared with a pre-war figure of 174,000 pounds weekly.

Repeatedly he emphasized that "nobody realizes more than the Army Air Forces the need for more cargo planes."

"We are for any program that will give us additional cargo planes, provided it doesn't cut into our presently planned supply of combat craft," he said.

Would Release Bombers

Answering a question from Senator Johnson, General Arnold admitted that enactment of the Subcommittee's legislation to increase the nation's supply of cargo planes would release for combat duty many bombers converted to cargo carrying.

He agreed that converted bombers "are not efficient cargo carriers," but told the Subcommittee that increased demands on transportation facilities forced the use of such craft to carry cargo and equipment to various fighting fronts.

General Arnold candidly admitted that "right now we need cargo planes badly" and "two years from now we will still be needing them."

Immediately on conclusion of this testimony, Senator Lee ordered the Committee room cleared of everyone except witnesses and his fellow committeemen to hear further "confidential and military" information on plans for constructing cargo planes to overcome the submarine menace.

Active Interest Shown

Following an executive session of the Senate Military Affairs Committee at which Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, James V. Forestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, and others appeared, Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, reported that the War and Navy Departments are actively interested in building fleets of cargo-carrying airplanes and submarines. He indicated that the services would likely go ahead with their plans without waiting for special legislation.

Senator Lee was sure that the War and Navy Departments were "going to do more than just look into" the proposals to convert shipyards to construction of cargo planes and submarines. Both have agreed, he said, to give immediate study to the proposals of Henry Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, and Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans builder, whose contract with the Maritime Commission was canceled because of shortage of materials.

Shortage of Engines

Senator Lee told reporters that the Army and Navy executives expressed more than passing interest in the plan of Simon Lake to build a fleet of 7,500-ton undersea craft capable of transporting anything from troops to thousands of barrels of oil.

At his press conference yesterday afternoon President Roosevelt intimated that shortage of airplane engines was a factor in holding up the large-scale production of the huge air transports. He said that the Government had been working on its plans for several months. He declared he would give anything in the world for more of these giant flying freight cars and that the choice involved a decision of the relative urgency of a whole variety of military weapons and that the decision would necessarily rest with the armed services as which must come first.

First Chinese Crew To Get Shore Leave

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Sixty Chinese seamen, clad in an odd assortment of oriental and western clothes, shuffled off a British freighter today for shore leave—first Chinese seamen given that privilege without a guard in many years.

Greeted by Dr. Tsune-Chi yu, Chinese Consul General, they smiled constantly as he reminded them that previously Chinese seamen had been denied shore leave without guards because so many deserted ship.

He warned them not to abuse the new privilege, adding that desertions would hurt the war effort in which the United States is joined with China.

The advice was accepted with many nods and then the men sallied forth in search of Chinatown.

Russian Retreat Grows in Caucasus

Continued from Page 1

Kropotkin on the Rostov Railway and pipe line.

Some pockets of resistance remain along the Azov coast, a spokesman acknowledged, but the position of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet was declared to be constantly in greater danger, and the 70 small warships concentrated recently in the Don River estuary near Rostov are now "homeless." Several have been destroyed, it was added.

The remainder are seeking to flee through the Straits of Kerch into the Black Sea, but this route can be used by the Russians only at night, it was asserted.

The Russian Navy newspaper, Red Fleet, said Russian warships in the Sea of Azov were frustrating efforts of the Germans to move reinforcements into the battle south of Rostov by sea. Russian naval guns were reported sinking German ships and shelling German positions along the shore.

German Parachutists Attack Soviet Rear

Moscow dispatches reported that the Germans were landing parachute troops in groups of 100 to 150 and small tanks in the North Caucasus as hard-pressed Russians withdrew from the Belaya Glina area to new defense positions in the face of swarms of German armored units. The Germans were sending groups of 50 and 60 tanks smashing into the Russian defenses.

"Naturally, without participation of actively defending local population, such groups of parachutists might remain undisclosed for a long time," said Red Star. "This may lead to very serious consequences.

"Last year special exterminating detachments organized from local populations had great success. They exterminated hundreds of enemy parachutists. It is necessary to expand this form of struggle with German 'chutists."

Red Star also said the German Air Force was striving to paralyze the Russian railway system in advance of the Nazi land troops.

The German pattern of attack, it said, was to send Messerschmitt fighters to scout for objectives. These then speed away to report to the dive bombers, which then appear at intervals as short as 15 to 30 minutes. These bombers seek to throw railway workers into a panic by constant attacks as well as to destroy all facilities.

Following them comes a force of small tanks, then heavy tanks on which automatic riflemen ride.

Russians Withdraw In Tsimlyansk Area

Meanwhile, Russians announced another new withdrawal in the Tsimlyansk sector. It was there that the Red Army had been trying to stem the flow of German reinforcements over newly established Don River bridgeheads.

The entire nation was aware of the fast-developing and critical situation in the Caucasus and the newspaper Pravda, in a message to soldiers and civilians alike, appealed: "More firmness and stubborness and the enemy will be stopped."

Izvestia described the situation as tense, with the Germans concentrating superior numbers of troops and large tank forces in the Belaya Glina area while dive bombers rained bombs on Russian defenders. The paper added without explanation that Russian strength is growing and that the southern commanders realize the German offensive must be stopped.

The midday Russian communiqué said: German pressure was heavy at Kushchevka, south of Rostov, where the Russians have fought stubbornly and unyieldingly and now face the possibility of being cut off by German troops moving southwestward from Belaya Glina.

Fighting was likewise heavy in the Kletskaya sector northwest of Stalingrad, with the Germans attacking repeatedly in an effort to bridge the Don, but the trend of the fighting was not indicated. Earlier the Russians had reported a setback here.

In almost all the important southern sectors, the Germans were reported making some progress against furious Russian resistance which took a heavy toll in German manpower and machines. From Kletskaya, 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad, to Kushchevka, 50 miles south of Rostov, the front was alive with tanks, planes, and fighting men on the move.

At Kletskaya, the Germans threw new reserves into the struggle and, in a bitter exchange of blows, "pressed back somewhat" the Russian defenders, the midnight Soviet communiqué said.

Japanese Halted:

Kokoda Advance Reported Ended

The suspension of all but reconnaissance operations in the Australian theater today found the Japanese apparently halted in the Kokoda area of New Guinea near the base of the two-mile-high Owen Stanley Range two weeks after their Buna-Gona landing and the start of their drive across the island.

Latest reports indicated that the airfield and other small clearings in the jungle at Kokoda—on the far side of the towering mountains from the Allies' Port Moresby base on the South Shore—were a virtual no man's land with both Allied and Japanese troops keeping close to the shelter of the dense, tropical foliage.

All advices agreed that Allied units still commanded the approaches to "the gap," a 6,000-foot pass which is 14 miles by tortuous uphill trails from Kokoda.

The Japanese control the coastal strip between Gona and Buna and the road to Kokoda, but their planes will be unable to use these footholds unless runways are leveled on the Papuan coast in the face of strafing attacks by the Allies and unless the Allied ground troops are cleared from the Kokoda area.

Informed sources here said the small landing field at Kokoda would have little practical operation use for either the Allies or the Japanese as the mountain-ringed field is blanketed under heavy clouds for all but a few hours in the middle of the day.

A headquarters spokesman said that native troops fighting with the Allies in New Guinea, referred to as the "Papuan Battalion," was recruited largely from the island constabulary.

British Attacking With Coastal Units

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 5

Growing activity by British coastal units — such as the motor torpedo boats which have clashed with the Germans in the English Channel nine times in the past three weeks—was described by a British source today as proof "that we have turned from the defense to the attack."

"As our coastal forces increase," he added, "I have no doubt that the scale of the attacks will be further increased."

New Ruhr Raid:

Reich Objectives Bombed by RAF

British bombers attacked targets in Germany's Ruhr Valley Tuesday night while Fighter Command planes raided railroads and other objectives in occupied territory, the Air Ministry announced today.

Two Royal Air Force planes—a bomber and a fighter—were lost in the night operations.

Fighters and fighter-bombers, following up the night raids, made a morning sweep over the English Channel in clear weather.

The Germans sent small forces of raiders against South and Southwest England, including Brighton, and South Wales overnight and six enemy bombers were destroyed, the British announced officially, indicating a high score for Britain's secret new antiaircraft defenses.

It was reported reliably that the Germans were dropping fire bombs with a new type metal container, details of which were not disclosed. Some of the new-type incendiaries have been turned over to civil defense personnel so studies may be made in how to deal with them.

Tuesday night's raids on Germany were the first this month by RAF planes, which had been weatherbound.

Axis Ships Hit:

Bombers Active In Mediterranean

Heavy allied bombers attacked three large enemy merchant ships in the Eastern Mediterranean Tuesday, hitting at least one squarely and scoring near misses on the others, a British communiqué reported.

Other bombers, ranging westward as far as Bardia in air activity of growing pitch, scored direct hits on Axis lighters and pounded "enemy light shipping" with sea and air escort, the communiqués said.

Meanwhile, the British Radio said that "according to reports from Turkey, large German reinforcements are arriving daily in Greece, which are destined for Rommel's forces in Egypt."

Far East Raids:

U. S. Planes Bomb Hankow Installations

American bombers in an attack on Japanese installations in the vicinity of Hankow, inland center on the Yangtze River, hit wharves, warehouses, and shipping Tuesday, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

"The results were very satisfactory," the war bulletin added.

Japanese warplanes attacked Kweilin, 250 miles northwest of Canton, Wednesday morning and early reports indicated three were shot down, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile Japanese troops have stormed and captured the walled town of Sungyang, about 50 miles southwest of Kinhwa in southern Chekiang Province, a Domei dispatch said.

The town was reported taken by one Japanese column which earlier had taken Suichang, 12 miles northwest, and another pushing up from Lishui.

Italy Loses Ship:

British Submarine Damages Another

A British submarine in the Mediterranean has sunk one Italian supply ship and damaged another so severely she had to be beached, the Admiralty announced today.

From Washington, the Navy Department announced that a small United States merchant ship had been shelled and sunk by an enemy submarine in the North Pacific several hundred miles off the West Coast of the United States more than two weeks ago.

The Navy also announced the sinking of two more Panamanian ships, one in the Indian Ocean and the other off South Africa.

Germans claimed that their motorboats torpedoed three steamers totaling 5,000 tons, sinking two of them in the English Channel Monday night.

Nazi Secret Order Seeking to Dispel Friction Quoted

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (AP)—Tass circulated today a purported captured secret order of the German high command seeking to dispel friction which was said to have developed between the German armed forces and the two uniformed Nazi party groups—the SS, Elite Guard, and the SA, brown-shirted National Socialist militia.

The document, captured from the headquarters of the Second German Division on the Volkhov front, was signed by Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, commander of German armed forces, Tass reported.

It gave these quotations from the document:

According to the reports of party organizations and in particular the imperial leadership of the SS, a quite incorrect notion prevails in certain army units which finds expression in inscription on cars and even in mocking verses to the effect that men liable for military service who are members of the SS, SA or other party units remain at home while other men of older ages who participated in the World War are again called to the colors.

Similar absolutely incorrect notions of the participation of the party in the war may lead to a violation of good relations and close co-operation between the Party and the armed forces and also put in jeopardy the unity of the people.

These notions should be eliminated as rapidly as possible, and the severest measures should be taken against their repetition.

SPECIAL AUGUST SALE of Quality Furs

Original Abrasanel furs

204 Fifth Ave. Third Floor

AIR COOLED ATLANTIC 1686

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our Only Location

There's Cream in Every Drop

OTTO'S Homogenized VITAMIN D MILK

Otto's Suburban Dairy, Inc.

Linden 6444

Serving North Boro's — North Side South Hills—Crafton—Ingram Sheridan—Sewickley

THOROFARE SUPER MARKETS

New 1942 Pack

Solid Pack TOMATOES 2 No. 2 19

Cut GREEN BEANS 2 No. 2 21

Early JUNE PEAS 2 No. 2 23

Cut WAX BEANS 2 No. 2 25

MADE OF FLUFF NORTHERN TISSUE 4 rolls 19

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES 6 oz. 5

Fancy GRAPEFRUIT 2 cans 23

McCORMICK'S SPICES MOST KINDS 2 cans 19

PITTSBURGH, PA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call Jackson 4073

Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday

The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

F. C. HINKEL & BRO. INCORPORATED

Flowers

Fresh from the Greenhouses

Plants Cut Flowers

Member of F. T. D. A.

Phone Wellington 2100

Greenhouses: East Bellevue Road R. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Pa.

Downtown Displays 92 Allegheny Market, Fairfax 8020

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Almost a Year—You Have Been Able to

Shop THREE NIGHTS a Week at BOGGS & BUHL

Evening shopping is not new at Boggs & Buhl. Way last September we recognized the needs of busy Tri-Staters who could not find time to shop during the day, and inaugurated night openings. Since then, we've been open *three* nights a week (not just one), for the convenience of all.

Shop and Save in the August Sales! Boggs & Buhl Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Nights Until 9

You are cordially invited to our AUGUST FURNITURE AND DRAPERY SALE

All Our Fine Furniture, Draperies and Lamps at Special Prices During This Sale

THE ARDERY-DEMPSEY CO.

414 Sixth Avenue COurt 4333 Pittsburgh, Pa.

An early inspection will be to your advantage

YOU'LL AGREE . . . that there must be no compromises on the milk your youngsters drink. It must be pure and fresh. What better assurance of purity and quality can you ask than Sealtest Supervision?

RIECK'S Sealtest MILK

Sealtest, Inc. and this company are under the same ownership.

HELP YOURSELF TO SAVINGS

STREAMLINE FOOD MARKET

McCormick's Extracts

Maple, Cherry, Almond, Lemon, Strawberry, Banana, Peppermint, Black Walnut. BOTTLE 21c

McCormick's Black Pepper 3 oz. 9c

7301 Penn Avenue
1900 W. Liberty Ave.
Ohio River Blvd.
9632 Forward Ave.
4175 Perrysville Ave.
Boulevard of Allies
843 E. Main St., Carnegie

STREAMLINE

Wash Rd., Mt. Lebanon
1100 Saw Mill Run Blvd.
East Ohio St.
At 40th Bridge
4001 Baum Blvd.
2936 Centre Ave.
Jerome Blvd., McKeesport

836 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue
New Kensington—Tarentum—Kittanning
South Washington and W. Cunningham Sts., Butler

Congressmen in Four States Renominated in Light Voting

By the Associated Press

Congressmen in Kansas, Missouri, Virginia, and West Virginia emerged today successful in renomination tests in yesterday's primaries in which voting was light in contests, chief issues of which were labor and pre-war foreign policies.

The results follow:

Kansas

Senator Clyde M. Reed, who campaigned as a foe of the closed shop in defense plants, lost his bid for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kansas to Andrew Schoeppel, former Chairman of the Corporation Commission.

Senator Reed, former Governor, who has two years remaining of his senatorial term, asked that he be returned to the Governorship so he could "work out a fair and reasonable labor policy." His opponents merely responded that Senator Reed could achieve his goal better by staying in the Senate.

In 2,245 precincts reporting from yesterday's primary of 2,743, Schoeppel received 54,016, Lieut. Gov. Carl E. Friend 46,778 and Reed 35,964.

The veteran Senator, Arthur Capper, seeking his fifth consecutive term, won the Republican nomination.

W. H. Burke, Little River stockman, who lost the Governorship to Payne Ratner by only 450 votes two years ago, won the Democratic nomination in a walkaway.

George McGill, ousted from the Senate by Reed two years ago, won the Democratic nomination easily and will oppose Capper in November.

All congressmen were renominated.

Missouri

Youthful Walter C. Ploeser, Republican, and veteran Richard M. Duncan, Democrat, won renomination for Congress in Missouri.

Duncan, member of Congress since 1932, was challenged by former Circuit Judge Ferd M. Frankenhoff on the ground he had failed to bring war industries to the State's Third District, which includes populous St. Joseph, home of both candidates.

Ploeser, bidding for a second term from the Twelfth District, comprising St. Louis County and part of St. Louis City, beat six opponents in a campaign based solely on his pre-Pearl Harbor voting record. Ploeser said he had been against involvement in the war but had supported all Administration measures since the Japanese attack.

Of the remaining 10 incumbents running for re-election, five—Phil A. Bennett and Dewey Short, Republicans, and Democrats M. A. Romjue, Clarence Cannon and John J. Cochran—were unopposed.

The others—William L. Nelson, C. Jasper Bell, Clyde Williams, Orville Zimmerman and John B. Sullivan, Democrats—won handily. Joseph B. Shannon, Democrat of Kansas City, retired and the Party nomination was won by his choice, Roger C. Slaughter.

Virginia

Renominated by overwhelming margins in the Democratic Primary, Representative Howard W. Smith of Alexandria, and Represenative Clifton A. Woodrum of Roanoke were assured of new terms, although their names must go before Virginia voters again in November because of minor party opposition.

Smith, patron of a bill to outlaw strikes during the war and also author of several proposed revisions of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, attained a better than 4-to-1 edge over Emmett C. Davison, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and a former Mayor of Alexandria.

Unofficial returns from 203 of the District's 218 precincts gave Smith 20,522 votes to Davison's 4,904.

Woodrum, a veteran of 20 years in Congress, piled up an even larger proportion of the ballots cast in the Sixth District in trimming Moss A. Plunkett, a Roanoke attorney, about 6 to 1. Returns from all but 37 of the 190 precincts in the Sixth gave Woodrum 13,619 and Plunkett 2,273.

West Virginia

Holding a 2-1 lead with three-fifths of the precincts reported, West Virginia's Democratic Governor Matthew M. Neely seemed assured of his party's nomination for the Senate to which he wants to return for a fourth time.

Almost from the first the Governor held a margin over his old political enemy, former Gov. H. G. Kump, in his bid to return to the Senate to succeed Democratic Senator Joseph Rosier, whom he appointed as his own successor when he became Governor.

The count of 2,107 of 2,788 precincts stood: Neely 106,444; Kump 53,838.

Winner of the Republican nomination remained in doubt.

Raymond J. Funkhouser, Shepherdstown businessman unknown in West Virginia politics until this year, had only about 1,000 votes between himself and Chapman Revercomb, Charleston attorney, but the outcome was uncertain due to a scarcity of votes from big Kanawha County, Revercomb's home.

The vote in 2,031 precincts: Funkhouser, 37,645; Revercomb, 36,579.

Senator Rosier won the Democratic nomination for the short term of the Senate, running from Nov. 3 to Jan. 3.

Three Democratic Congressmen with opposition seemed to have won renomination. They were Joe L. Smith of the Sixth District, Dean of the State's House delegation; Robert L. Ramsay of the First, and John Kee of the Fifth.

Californian Troops Get 'Easy' Japanese

TAFT, Calif., Aug. 5 (AP)—They're sure they'll never need it here, but it might come in handy in Tokyo, so. . . .

A number of troops at Gardner Field are learning to speak Japanese under a simplified system devised by Sergeant Paul Herrick, who spent some time in Japan and is something of a linguist.

Heretofore it's been considered a job of years to acquire a working knowledge of Japanese. But Herrick reduced the multitudinous vowel sounds to five, eliminated most of the accents, and presumably, dispensed with the hissing. He says his students are picking it up in short order.

Dutch Queen Abides by Rules Laid Down by White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, due to be a White House guest tonight, has asked for no special services during her stay, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today.

Criticizing newspaper stories which have represented the Dutch Queen as requesting air conditioning in her room and as burning up the roads in her official car while average Americans suffer gas rationing, the President's wife declared:

"These people are our allies. We should make them feel that we are friendly allies."

As the head of a state Queen Wilhelmina, Mrs. Roosevelt explained, abides by rules laid down by this Government for the care of such visitors.

"She is not here as an individual choosing to do one thing or another," the President's wife declared.

The Queen has made no special requests as to where she shall sleep or what she shall eat, Mrs. Roosevelt insisted.

At one point in her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt revealed, however, that a difference in American and Dutch customs of living had shown up during the Queen's week end at Hyde Park when she asked "mildly" that the ice be removed from her drinking water.

"But I can sympathize with her on that," she hastened to add. "I don't care for ice in my drinking water either."

In reply to reports of the Queen's fast driving, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that she has made no pleasure trips by car while in the United States. The speed of her car is set by the official escort and not by the Queen, she added.

Three years ago, just before the visit of Queen Elizabeth and King George of Great Britain, Mrs. Roosevelt found it necessary to deny that a royal edict had been received at the White House as to how the King and Queen would like their beds made and what sort of covering they preferred.

The first woman ruling sovereign to visit the White House during the Roosevelt Administration, Queen Wilhelmina has accepted Mrs. Roosevelt's invitation to hold a press conference for women reporters during her stay. She specified that questions must be submitted in writing in advance.

Grateful Chinese Plan Gifts to 'Yanks'

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 5 (AP)—Appreciative Chinese have raised $6,500 to buy gifts for airmen of the United States Air Force in China who, like their predecessors in the American volunteer group, have become popular heroes.

Several organizations announced today they would pay a "comfort" visit to the Americans at the front Aug. 14, China's Air Force Day, as a tribute to "their brilliant success against the Japanese."

'Fundamentally Uneducated' Specialists Under Fire From College President

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 5 (AP)—Pity the poor specialist, says Stringfellow Barr. He may be a whiz at his job but he's a "fundamentally uneducated" man, probably not up to snuff as a husband and father, citizen and soldier.

At St. John's College where Mr. Barr is President, study is concentrated on the world's "100 great books" and Mr. Barr's report yesterday of five years of the St. John's plan preached the gospel of liberal education.

"The penalty which contemporary society has paid," he said, "for omitting this basic sort of education is the multiplication of highly trained specialists who are fundamentally uneducated men and who are inadequate to the varied responsibilities of life, whether as citizens, husbands and fathers, as friends, as soldiers."

Replying to a self-posed query as to whether St. John's had the answer, he commented:

"It is somewhat doubtful whether there is an answer to have. If by 'answer' is meant the ability of St. John's graduates to 'make good,' St. John's would have to reply that no self-respecting institution would consent to measure the worth of its work by the average size of its alumni's incomes.

"If the war can teach the colleges that what our country asks of them is not successful alumni but useful citizens, our victory will be sweet."

ABOVE the clang and roar of New England industry is heard the steady rumble of countless carloads of war freight . . . rolling on in a relentless stream to engulf the enemies of freedom. In a single twenty-four hour day 9,085 freight cars passed through one of our classification yards . . . on another day 16,000 troops moved in smooth precision without upsetting a single schedule. Three times as much coal, three times as much oil, and thirty percent more passengers than a year ago . . . hauled over the New Haven system.

Smashing all wartime records . . . performing miracles of modern transportation . . . 25,500 railroad men and women are working around the clock to keep open and flowing the vital lines of communication between the war industries of New England, and worldwide battlefronts.

The civilian travelers on our lines are invited to take part in this all-important effort, by bearing with patience and understanding some of the inconveniences of wartime travel. In return, we of the New Haven promise to serve you and the Nation to the best of our ability!

THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

U. S. Ships Refute Axis Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The continued arrival here of ocean freighters flying the United States flag is an effective counterblast to the Axis whispering campaign that Uncle Sam cannot get through submarine-infested seas to deliver the goods to his southern neighbors.

Uruguayans, long skeptical of Nazi propaganda dogma on war-time trading, are able to walk down to the waterside any day of the week to see whose ships are bringing the goods they wish to buy and taking away the produce they have to sell.

Just now there are two big problems on Uruguayan hands—to complete the big Rio Negro hydro-electrification scheme the Germans began but could not finish and to bring defenses up to date so as to repel any totalitarian attempt on national sovereignty from within or without.

American merchant vessels are unloading in Montevideo port the turbines, cables, and other electrical apparatus to set the great power scheme going and the planes and guns to repel any "punitive" expedition from the sea, or possibly, an enemy-encouraged "stab in the back" at home.

The latest defense shipment from the United States — received the third week in July—brought six Sikorsky hydroplanes, four Curtiss pursuit and bombing machines, 24 armed motorcycles, and an unspecified amount of machine guns, bombs, and parachutes.

This information was officially released, as well as the facts that another shipment was on its way and included heavier artillery, armored light cars, and more airplanes. Light naval units had been delivered previously, and American officers and technical personnel are already on the spot to assist in training.

Keeping the enemy flag away from the River Plate is not enough. Uruguayans are most happy to see that the co-operation promised between the Pan-American countries which took the risk of a break is being implemented. The dispatch of United States warships and aircraft serves as a reminder that those who have followed a vigorously American policy in the war crisis may count upon the powerful republic in the North for the fullest aid should their shores be threatened.

It is improbable that the totalitarian states will send large vessels to these waters, but there is always the possibility in the Uruguayan thought of an isolated submarine or raider appearing offshore, dropping a few shells into a populated area, and then proceeding to sea again. It is recalled that this policy was followed by the Germans during the last war, when a submarine shelled Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, to mark disapproval of Portugal's alliance with Britain.

As to the "danger within," there is the authority of President Alfredo Baldomir's own newspaper, El Tiempo, that, prior to forming the Council of State in February, the Government had been informed of a revolution in course of preparation by "Herrerista" party nationalists under the command of Senator Luis Alberto de Herrera.

Hostile popular demonstrations —and acts—against these nationalists at the time probably sprang from the fear that sufficient arms might be shipped across the land and river boundaries to enable a small but determined totalitarian band in Uruguay to seize the Government. Modern arms in the hands of a few hundred men might have been sufficient, for the defenseless state of Uruguay has been common knowledge for many years.

An internal Nazi-promoted revolution would be a much more difficult task today. A small army is in formation for the first time, and there are supplies of munitions at hand. The few planes and light naval craft supplied by the United States can scout for ocean raiders, and there are usually Allied warships around the coast ready to repel the enemy from overseas.

The Inspector General of the Uruguayan Army, Gen. Marcelino Bergalli, says there are three aspects of national defense—military instruction, passive defense, and supplies of arms. These are questions of great urgency, he feels, because Uruguay has not only broken diplomatically with the Axis, but its policy, popularly approved, has incurred the open enmity of those powers.

So far there is no compulsory service in Uruguay, but General Bergalli feels that the patriotism of the people and their voluntary sacrifices have compensated for this lack. The people are working and training in defense. This same spirit of patriotism is assisting passive defense preparations. Civic exercises, including blackouts, are held frequently, though more training is necessary.

The General, with civil defense leaders, is more than satisfied with the fulfillment of North American promises of defense supplies. Neither home requirements nor German submarines have prevented deliveries from the United States. Linked with adequate defense, however, is also the question of essential civil supplies. Constructors and newspaper proprietors have even gone direct to United States Ambassador William Dawson seeking assurances for supplies of steel and newsprint.

Last week Ambassador Dawson and Foreign Minister Alberto Guani signed a long-discussed and awaited trade treaty between the two countries, based on the most-favored-nation clause. Uruguayans do not believe this formal step would have been taken unless trade was going to continue and even to grow at this time. Their optimism is reinforced by the sight of American merchant ships, in their dull gray war paint, unloading in Montevideo Harbor.

In Chester
The well-dressed man wears
COLLINS CLOTHES
"Robert Surrey" Suits
29.50 up
Collins Clothes
OPEN EVES. Cor. 7th & Edgmont Ave. CHESTER

STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Reputedly Chester's Best Department Store for Home Furnishings
3rd and Market Street
CHESTER, PA.

IN HARRISBURG, PA.
Feller's
20% Off Sale
Coats and Suits
offers a
Good Investment

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Motion Pictures

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY—Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major leagues, returns home to win back seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY — Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN. 16 — Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in an otherwise mildly entertaining musical about a singer, a dancer, and a Connecticut inn—with floor show—which offers hospitality only on holidays. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Interesting shots of Lockheed plane construction interrupt an untidy and not very successful triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER — Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

RISE AND SHINE — Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic —M.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER — Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender Melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SWAMP WATER — Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT—Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES — One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT — Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS — Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol. —M, Y.

THE INVADERS — British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS—Orson Welles' second film; gloomy drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina —M.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M, Y.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER — Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES — Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y.C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

Arizona Faces Big Problem In Liquor Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Control of the liquor traffic is one of the most perplexing probems today confronting Arizona, a State that has been described as "swarming with soldiers." An increase in population that already approaches 20 per cent, not counting Army men brought by 16 military bases and flying schools, has not made the problem any easier.

Two positive steps already have been taken to lessen the evils of strong drink, and more are contemplated.

The Liquor License and Control Bureau of the State Tax Commission has forbidden retail delivery of spirituous liquors. Only beer and ale may now be delivered for retail sale, and only between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. According to the Bureau Superintendent, John A. Duncan, this is "to curb juvenile delinquency and assist defense transportation." It is charged that juveniles were ordering liquor by telephone from private homes and claiming to represent their parents when delivery was made. Elimination of night-time delivery would stop most of this, but the License Bureau went a step further.

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh! be swift my soul to answer Him; be jubilant my feet!
Our God is marching on."
—The Battle Hymn of the Republic.
—JULIA WARD HOWE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Insurance With Service
Main Office, 2923 North Main Avenue
Branch Office, 600 Brooks Building
SCRANTON, PA.

August is the time to
Change Your Garden
The time for changing the Peonies; for pruning the Evergreens; lots of things to be done to the garden in August.
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Ave. Phone 3-8921
SCRANTON, PA.

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Craig
for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Petrol Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
Represented by
J. PHILIP STREHLE
47 East Montana Street
GERmantown 5539
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MASON & MASON
Printing
Virkotyping
Satisfactory work assured by our personal attention
1713 Ranstead St.—Philadelphia, Pa.
RIT. 4731

T. S. JOHNSON SONS CO.
626 Cherry St. Phila., Pa.
ROOFING
SLATE—ASBESTOS—ASPHALT
For Sloping Roofs and Side Walls
SLAG OR ASPHALT FOR FLAT ROOFS
City and Suburban
Budget Plan Walnut 1366

ABBOTTS DeLuxe "A" MILK
The Standard of Fine Quality for 28 years. Also available HOMOGENIZED, with cream in every drop.
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Phila., Camden, Seashore

THE CROWD IDOLIZED HIM . . . SHE ALONE UNDERSTOOD HIM

THE ROAR of the crowd dies down—the shadows fall over the field . . . Then he turns to the one in all the world who *understood*—the girl he loved, who gave him strength to fight, and the greatest happiness a man can ever know . . . Behind the exciting drama of Lou Gehrig's life story, there is the vibrant tale of romance such as comes to few men, and such as few women will ever forget . . . Warm and human and tender is this unusual motion picture produced by Samuel Goldwyn, creator of some of the finest films you have ever seen.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER
in
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
(THE LIFE OF LOU GEHRIG)
with
TERESA WRIGHT · BABE RUTH · WALTER BRENNAN
VELOZ and YOLANDA · RAY NOBLE and his Orchestra · Directed by SAM WOOD
Screen Play by Jo Swerling and Herman J. Mankiewicz · Original Story by Paul Gallico
Released through RKO Radio Pictures Inc., 1270 Sixth Ave., New York

After seeing the preview, a reader of The Christian Science Monitor said, "This is one of the finest pictures I've ever seen." Another reader in the party said, "I think it's wonderful, and I'll certainly recommend it to my friends."

The Christian Science Monitor says —"Aside from its human interest and sentimental associations, the strength of the film arises from the simplicity with which it depicts Gehrig himself and the warmth with which it portrays his married life. And he (Mr. Goldwyn) made an unimpeachable selection by engaging Gary Cooper to impersonate the famous southpaw first baseman and home-run hitter."

	Special Reserved Seat Premiere	Continuous Pop. Price Parts. Start
WASHINGTON—R. K. O.-KEITH'S	July 29	July 30
BOSTON—R. K. O.-KEITH MEMORIAL	Aug. 11	
R. K. O.-BOSTON		
R. K. O.-KEITH MEMORIAL		Aug. 12
PROVIDENCE—R. K. O.-ALBEE	Aug. 12	Aug. 13
ROCHESTER—R. K. O.-CENTURY	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
TRENTON—R. K. O.-LINCOLN	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
NEW YORK—ASTOR THEATRE	NOW PLAYING	

Buy tickets now for special reserved seat premiere . . . By mail or at the theatre box-office All seats reserved $1.10 (inc. tax).

ASK THE MANAGER OF YOUR THEATRE WHEN HE WILL SHOW "PRIDE OF THE YANKEES"

Union Vote Threatens Pay Compact

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Unless alleged violations of labor's agreement to surrender overtime pay for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, are immediately corrected, the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, largest union in the country and representing a sizeable share of the workers engaged in war production today, considers local unions justified in repudiating that policy and demanding re-establishment of overtime - pay schedules.

In spite of the obvious destructive influence of such a move both on the war-production program and on the position of the union itself in the public eye, the convention took this position in a resolution to this effect passed by a large majority today.

The convention nearly broke up Tuesday when a resolution on the overtime pay question was introduced. Violent differences of opinion grew not from opposition to the idea of withdrawing compliance with the agreement if it were not universally observed, but from the belief that the proposal did not go far enough, in failing to cover the no-strike question.

Text of Resolution

Today's resolution, as passed follows:

"Unless the policy of relinquishing premium pay for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays is universally applied throughout industry within 30 days from adjournament of convention, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. shall deem itself released from its commitment and will consider local unions to be legally and morally justified in refusing to recognize as valid any contractual provisions by which such premium pay was relinquished in pursuances of the action of the war emergency conference."

That some action, either to forestall this convention action or to set in motion machinery to correct the alleged abuse, may come from Washington was hinted by U. A. W. leaders.

Another resolution calls on the President and the War Labor Board to set up regional boards composed of representatives of labor, industry, and government with power to settle disputes.

On Tuesday, the convention had adopted with marked enthusiasm another resolution calling for immediate establishment of a second front in Western Europe. Appended to this was the statement: "That in the prosecution of such a Western Front we pledge ourselves to produce in ever-increasing numbers the ships, planes, tanks, and guns necessary for the ultimate victory of the United Nations over Fascism and dictatorship."

This came in spite of what had appeared to be equally enthusiastic agreement with a plea on Monday by Capt. C. C. Poole, of the British Army, and Labor member of Parliament, against "arm-chair strategist" suggestions about the time and place for such action.

The convention also on Tuesday, besides preparing to consider a resolution supporting Harry Bridges in his fight against deportation as a Communist, had the opportunity of hearing the Australian-born maritime union head from California. Mr. Bridges declared that as far as a second front is concerned "shipping is not holding it up." The United Nations, he said, have control of some 30,000,000 tons of shipping, are losing only from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons a year, and are producing 18,000,000 tons.

Union Peace Move

Meanwhile the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. peace movement marked time while Philip Murray, C. I. O. head, and William Green, A. F. of L. leader, conferred here with their respective followers. The convention adopted a resolution introduced by the influential Ford River Rouge local of the U. A. W. calling for a joint peace conference between the C. I. O., A. F. of L., and the railroad brotherhoods. Mr. Murray and Mr. Green both professed to be ready to meet on the issue. In the background, however, there developed a renewed effort by John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to win over C. I. O. packing-house workers here, calling pointed attention to the fact that there are three parts to the controversy now, instead of wo.

The renewed peace move, now understood to have been initiated some weeks ago by President Roosevelt, may be, some observers contend, a means of making sure that Mr. Lewis is effectively "frozen out" of any ultimate united labor front.

A. F. of L. Pledge

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor began yesterday a nationwide campaign among its members and their families to stabilize the cost of living and make price control effective.

The organization announced it was distributing consumer war pledges which read as follows:

"1. I will not buy above ceiling prices.

"2. I will not attempt to get more than my share of rationed goods.

"3. I will buy only what I absolutely need."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said copies were being sent to 6,000,000 members and their families—totaling an estimated 24,000,000 persons—and they were asked to sign them.

Il Giornale Calls For Repression Of Slav Patriots

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 5 (AP)—The authoritative Italian newspaper Il Giornale D'Italia called Aug. 4 for energetic repression of Yugoslav patriots whose armed forces are active in the Axis-occupied Balkans.

Italian losses in the Balkans have run to 7,000 killed and wounded in the past seven months, the newspaper said, adding that "violence must be answered with violence."

Il Giornale linked its call for action with Premier Mussolini's speech yesterday at Gorizia, in Northeastern Italy near the Yugoslav border, in which he warned against "dreaming for a second front." There will be no such front, Il Duce said.

The Rome newspaper said that Italy had done all possible for the population of the occupied area, but added that she must rid herself of Yugoslav bands which, it claimed, were collecting ransom, imposing taxes and payments on villages, recruiting new adherents and ordering silence or collaboration more or less active by the menace of punishments up to execution.

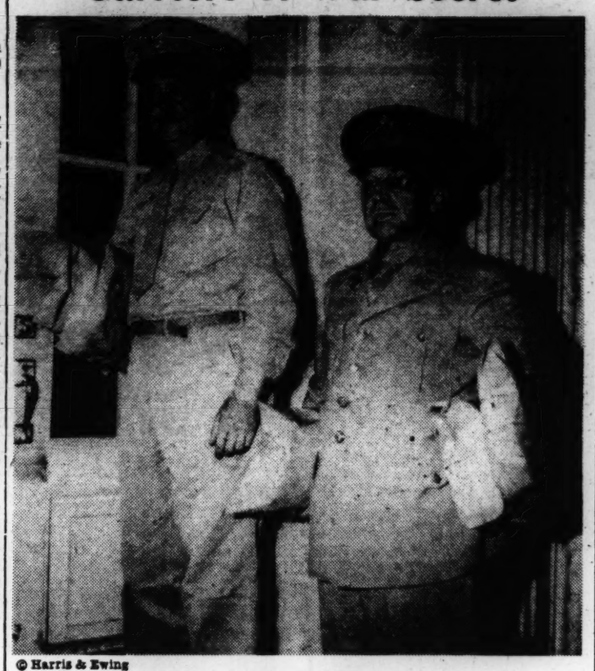
Eloquent Marine On Morale Duty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—As Economics Professor at the University of Chicago, Paul H. Douglas, decided that he would give up lecturing and do some fighting. He joined the Marines last spring, won medals as a pistol and bayonet expert, and was praised as the best all-around man in his platoon.

He explained that his desire for quick combat duty was due to his belief that losing the war would mean "economic slavery or worse." The appeal impressed Col. H. L. Smith, Commandant of the Parris Island, South Carolina, Marine Recruit Depot—who promptly ruled him too eloquent to lose.

"Victim of his own eloquence," Professor Douglas yesterday was ordered to stay at the Depot tempararily to lecture recruits on why the war must be won.

Carriers of War Secret



© Harris & Ewing

Deliver Verdict in Saboteur Case

Col. F. G. Munson (left) and Col. John M. Weir, members of the Military Commission which tried the eight Nazi saboteurs, shown as they arrived at the White House with the verdict of guilt or innocence of the prisoners. President Roosevelt is expected to complete his review of the findings within a few days. As the sole reviewing authority, he may affirm or revise the verdict and sentence reached by the Commission.

C. I. O. Signs First Contract With 'Little Steel' Company

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Inland Steel Company announced its representatives and those of the United Steel Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) would sign at 3 p. m. today the first collective bargaining contract between the union and any of the "Little Steel" companies.

The signing, to cover 14,000 employees at the Indiana Harbor, Ind., and Chicago Heights, Ill., works, was scheduled at Indiana Harbor.

The contract provides for a wage increase, maintenance of union membership, and the check-off system of dues paying. The agreement was ordered by the War Labor Board July 16, and under terms of the contract, union members as of Aug. 1 must remain in good standing for the duration of the contract.

No time limit was set on the contract; either party may negotiate for revision at any time.

The War Labor Board last month ordered Inland and three other "Little Steel" companies to increase pay of hourly workers 44 cents a day to a minimum of 78 cents an hour, to establish union security through maintenance-of-membership clauses in contracts, and adopt the company check-off system of paying union dues. The union had asked a wage increase of $1 a day.

The 125-man Policy Committee of the United Steel Workers, representing approximately 157,000 workers of the four concerns, accepted the decision July 17. Ten days later Inland accepted, but said that with regard to the union security aspect it was acting "under duress" and "in the name of patriotism [was] compelled to do a thing which it believes to be wrong."

Inland's acceptance followed similar compliance by Bethlehem and Republic Steel Companies and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. It came after the War Labor Board had denied Inland extension of time during which to make a test of the Board's powers in court.

Roosevelt Gives His First Name To English Prince

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt gave his first name and his sponsorship as godfather Aug. 4 to the youngest of the British Royal princes, born July 4 to the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The Prince was named Michael George Charles Franklin, and will be known as Prince George of Kent, as was his father.

The Duke, youngest brother of King George VI, served as proxy for Mr. Roosevelt, who accepted by cable the Royal couple's invitation to be a godfather to the prince, the third child born to the Kents and the seventh in the succession to the throne.

The godparents besides Mr. Roosevelt are the exiled King Haakon of Norway and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the Duke of Gloucester, the Crown Princess of Greece, Lady Patricia Ramsay and the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven.

The Duchess of Kent formerly was Princess Marina of Greece.

The Royal family celebrated the Queen's anniversary of birth and the christening at a luncheon party at which the Queen received many messages and flowers from her subjects.

C. I. O. in Ohio Suspends Miners

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5 (AP)—Jack Kroll, President of the Ohio Congress of Industrial Organizations Council, today ordered suspension of 17,500 State members of the United Mine Workers of America for nonpayment of dues.

The action represented, informed observers said, a definite break between the C. I. O. and the U. M.W. in Ohio, and followed by six weeks the resignation of John Owens, President of District 6, United Mine Workers, as President of the Ohio C. I. O. Council.

Mr. Kroll also declared vacant a Vice-Presidency on the Council held by Adolph Pacifico of Bellaire, who also is Vice-President of District 6.

Unions Lose Plea In Florida Court

TALLAHASSE, Fla., Aug. 5 (AP)—In a 4-to-3 decision, the Florida Supreme Court has declined to stop a suit by State Attorney General Tom Watson seeking to invalidate closed shop contracts between the Tampa Shipbuilding Company and 19 unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The suit is pending before Circuit Judge L. L. Parks at Tampa.

The Supreme Court, which did not write an opinion yesterday, had been asked by the Labor Unions to stop the action because they were not parties to it. Spokesmen said the unions would have on opportunity to defend their rights in the contracts unless they were heard in the court.

Mr. Watson answered that his suit concerned what he described as an invalid contract by the Tampa Shipbuilding Company because its charter from the State did not give it authority to make closed shop labor contracts.

The Attorney General, who tried unsuccessfully to have the State Legislature outlaw closed shops last year, said he would proceed as quickly as possible with the Tampa case and another against the Moore Pipe & Sprinkler Co., of Jacksonville.

Pelley Called Aid to Enemy Powers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley was called a "traitor" and a "man who serves poison against his government — sugar-coated with the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth" in the government's final arguments today in the sedition trial of the former Silver Shirt leader.

"We find Pelley doing just what anyone would do who was trying to help the enemy," Oscar R. Ewing, Special Prosecutor, told the farmer-dominated jury. "That is, beat his chest and proclaim his patriotism vociferously in order that these false protestations of loyalty might serve as a smoke screen for the poisonous dagger he was aiming at the heart of America."

Mr. Ewing was the first attorney to present his arguments as the trial approached its conclusion. Each side was allotted two hours for its final summation.

The defense rested after the testimony of Dr. Jacob Thorkelson, former Montana Congressman, from whom it sought support of Mr. Pelley's published statements that this country "provoked" war with the Axis. Mr. Thorkelson testified it was his opinion that "repeal of the arms embargo was the direct act that led us into war."

One Count Dismissed

Before the arguments began, the Government dismissed one of the 12 counts in the indictment. This count charged Mr. Pelley with publication of false statements about the damage done at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese attack Dec. 7.

Mr. Ewing said the count was dismissed at the request of Assistant Attorney General Wendell Birge. Mr. Ewing said Mr. Birge explained that the Navy Department was unwilling to permit the introduction of any testimony about the Pearl Harbor damage beyond that contained in the statement issued by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. This statement has been placed in evidence.

Mr. Ewing said the request of Mr. Birge "did not imply the slightest inaccuracy" in the Knox statement but was made so that certain details could be withheld for military reasons.

Mr. Ewing, in his argument to the jury, described Miss Agnes Marian Henderson, on trial with Mr. Pelley, as "an important and responsible actor in the whole picture."

"She was with Pelley," Mr. Ewing continued, "when he launched the Silver Shirts in 1933 and has been his confidential secretary down through all the years. When Pelley was absent from the (publishing) plant in Noblesville, Ind., it was Miss Henderson to whom the other employees turned for instructions. . . . She owned 600 out of the 1,000 issued shares of stock of Fellowship Press, Inc." (Pelley's publishing firm).

Charges Against Brown

Mr. Ewing said Lawrence A. Brown, the other defendant, "at least collaborated in the writing of one of the most reprehensible articles that was published, the article 'We Fight for This Republic Only.'" Mr. Brown was secretary of the publishing firm.

Mr. Ewing referred to the parade of the former Silver Shirt members to the witness chair as Government witnesses and asserted:

"You saw these poor hungry souls who had sought religious comfort, and what did Pelly give them? He gave them a package of seditious and disloyal ideas wrapped in the cloak of religion. I have no bitterness towards these poor deluded people, but I do have only scorn for the cruelty of the man who serves poison against his Government — sugar-coated with the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth."

The evidence of Mr. Pelley's intentions was "overwhelming," Mr. Ewing went on.

Mr. Ewing told the jury that "all of the statements of this man (Pelley) show a devotion to Hitler and Nazi ideals for all of 13 years. Is it any wonder then that we find this man Pelley deliberately disseminating Axis propaganda?"

SUGAR CORN

From Philadelphia and Bucks County Farms. Pulled at 6 A. M. On Sale Here at 10 A. M.

Penn Fruit's New Service Assures City Folks of Farm-Fresh Corn

If you've ever eaten really fresh corn "down on the farm," ever tasted it in all its natural sugar-sweet tenderness — you'll welcome Penn Fruit Company's new service, that enables you to serve sugar corn the very same day it is pulled!

PENN FRUIT CO.
ALL AROUND PHILADELPHIA

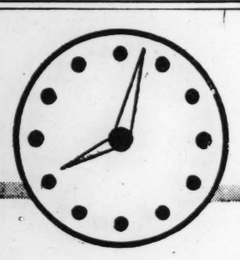
dewees

In our famous
August Fur Sales
American Opossum
$158 plus tax

A fashion leader in the vogue for blonde furs—a perfect choice for a "one-fur-coat-girl" because it chicly tops anything from sports clothes to formals. Long wearing and plenty warm in the thirty-two inch trotteur, it's a happy investment at this special August price . . . for the collegienne or the girl-with-a-job.

FURS, SECOND FLOOR

Dewees, 1122-24 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



YOU NEEDN'T—BUT YOUR Career Girl FUR COAT WILL WORK OVERTIME

Whether it be for going to work on those cold mornings ahead . . . or for wearing on your "big night" out . . . a Gittelman's Sons Fur Coat is always doing double duty. We strongly advise you to buy your new Fur Coat now . . . while our collection of Career Girl Fur Coats is at its best! Some are priced as low as $125.

Gittelman's Sons

127 SOUTH 13TH ST., PHILA., PA.
BUDGET PLAN AVAILABLE—A small deposit will reserve any coat until you are ready to wear it

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa. 15th and Locust Streets

Come See Our
AUGUST COATS
Remember VALUE, QUALITY and SERVICE are our established policies.
Rowell's
GERMANTOWN
Germantown and Chelten Avenues

AUGUST SALE

RUGS & CARPETS
Make your home as livable as possible. We suggest that you consider seriously these August floor covering values. There are sizes, styles, and price groups for every home furnisher.
OPEN WED. 12 NOON UNTIL 9 P. M.
HARDWICK & MAGEE CO.
1209 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
PHILADELPHIA
The Annual Midsummer
Sale of Furs
Furs are a luxury no one need deny herself today, for many are competitive in price with cloth coats. See our superb collection of smart, new 1942 coats, and buy them at exceptionally low prices in our Midsummer Fur Sale. All prices include U. S. Excise Tax. Purchases may be stored without charge in our on-the-premises cold storage vaults until November 1. Deferred payments arranged on request, small carrying charge.
Fur Salon, Third Floor

Open Wednesday 12.00 noon to 9.00 P. M.— Monday THROUGH SATURDAY 9.30 A. M. to 5.00 P. M.

all "terms" being equal (government regulated)
WHY NOT THE BONWIT LABEL?
Bonwit Teller PHILADELPHIA
Blended mink cascade
luxurious height-giver for a not-so-tall woman's coat
128.00* AUGUST FEATURE PRICE
The coat you shorter-than-average women long for! The gleaming collar and cascade of blended mink is the restrained kind of lavishness that adds grace, not bulk, to your figure. Proof that the Bonwit label means discrimination, not costliness: the handsome black 100% wool fabric and 100% wool interlining; the summer-low price. Sizes 33½ to 41½.
FOURTH FLOOR
Under existing government regulations, terms of payment everywhere are necessarily the same. Consult our Charge Office about using any of our several deferred payment plans or budget purchase methods.
*Plus 10% Federal Excise Tax
CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH—RIT. 7300, ARDMORE 2630—PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Home Forum

Prudence Looks Beyond

"SOMETIMES I THINK it's a village with four or five houses, a store with a porch on it, and a church. And then, again, I like to think there's nothing but a long stretch of sea below."

"What on earth are you talking about?" I asked Prudence.

"That picture." She pointed to an etching on the opposite wall of her living-room. I had often admired it, a small picture of a country-house under an overhanging tree. The trunk of the tree grew from an embankment across the sunken road, which ran directly before the house. Through the arch of tree and building hung cloudless sky. Its artist had called the picture "The Hill-top."

"It's what's not there that is interesting me now in that picture," said Prudence. "You don't know what is on the other side of the hill, where the road goes, or what the windows at the other end of the house look down upon."

"That's true," I said. "I've loved the plain old house, sitting smack on the road, and the grand spreading tree caressing it; but I'd never looked beyond."

⁂

Prudence, throwing down her navy-blue yarn and green knitting needles, jumped up from the sofa. She paced restlessly to the window and back, her arms behind her blue ginghamed back.

"It's a funny thing," she said. "Whenever I begin wondering about that picture, I know it is time I had a holiday. I never look beyond the sweet little scene, except when I'm country-hungry. I suppose it is that I want to see hilltops and quiet roads, which lead to country towns or to the sea or to a mountain lake."

She stopped in front of me, running her hands through her short, light curls. "Think I'll go to the cabin in New Hampshire for a week. Want to come? Henry's going to be away for a few days and I've enough gas to get us there and back. Can you leave your family?"

⁂

I couldn't, but I didn't have time to say much in explanation because, at that moment, Ann, another neighbor of ours, stepped through the French window from the garden. She carried her pink-rompered baby on her hip.

"Hello," she said with only a faint smile. "Do you mind if this little hitcher mops up your carpet instead of mine for a change?"

The baby, once on the rug and free, gave a prompt exhibition of her favorite method of locomotion. She sat on one leg and with the other rowed herself with amazing speed across the floor in the direction of Splendid, the dog, stretched out in the doorway.

⁂

"Will she ever learn to walk, do you think?" sighed Ann.

"Of course, she'll learn to walk," said Prudence, "if you can convince her that she can walk as fast as she gets around this way. Emma says she knows how to teach her. Do you want us to take her in hand?"

"I wish you would," said Ann. "At first I thought it was amusing to have a cricket daughter, but I'm tired of it now." Tempting new magazines lay on the table beside her, but Ann didn't even reach for one. "I've just packed the boys off for camp," she said.

"Oh!" exclaimed Prudence. She had been dreaming before the etching again. She took the picture down from the wall, held it out to Ann, who accepted it with a mild questioning look. Then she placed it listlessly on her lap.

"I'm going out in the kitchen to ask Emma how she teaches babies to walk," said Prudence.

⁂

Over my knitting, I watched Ann. She glanced at the picture in her lap, picked it up, held it off, studied it. I couldn't help smiling. I shared a secret with Prudence, for once. Usually she is unpredictable, but not this afternoon. I was watching her mischievous mind at work, and it delighted me to be on the inside, looking out. She interrupted my smile and Ann's absorption in the picture.

"It's a walker she needs," said Prudence, "and Emma's daughter has one. It's a seatless cart on wheels. You put the baby in it, standing up. She steps to move it and, the first thing you know, she's walking in or out of the machine. Isn't Emma marvelous?"

"She surely is," said Ann. "Do you think her daughter will let me borrow the—the locomotive?"

"That's precisely the idea," said Prudence. And then, innocently: "How do you like that picture?"

"It's awfully nice," said Ann, picking up the frame and looking again. "Do you know, I'd like to be walking on that road, past the old house and down the hill into the sky. You can't help wondering what you would find if you took that road."

⁂

I almost said it for Prudence, but she got there first. "Ann," she said, "will you leave the baby with Emma and her walker and come up to the cabin for a week with me? We could start tonight."

Ann laid the picture on the magazines beside her and smiled up at Prue. "You *are* a good girl. I must have seemed out of sorts. I was just thinking, this minute, how I'd love to get away to the country."

"We tricked you," said Prudence, glancing at me.

She walked from the table to the wall and hung the hilltop picture back on its hook.

C. C. R.

The Fog Drifts In

Fog has a way of drifting in from sea
Like filmy veils that wrap the drowsy earth
In soundless dreams or a pale memory
Of other seasons and their golden breath.
Fog has a way of drifting with the wind
Like unnamed planets, passing, crystal-cool;
Not like the moon, silvered and javelined,
Not like the stars, steadfastly beautiful.

The islands and the hills are lost from view—
A fishing-boat remains the faintest blur
Against the distant shadows. Soaring through
The feather fog, like a frail voyager,
A lone gull climbs the ladder of the light,
Seeking some dim and undiscovered height.

BAYKA RUSSELL

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Ghristian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-6

We Call Her "Silver"

AS SILVER, our expedition car, is to play an important part in our life from now on, it is well for you to know more about her. We call her Silver because of her all-over aluminum color, which gives her always a neat appearance and helps to deflect some of the rays of the sun. She has a standard motor and chassis and a body on the order of a station wagon and panel truck. . . .

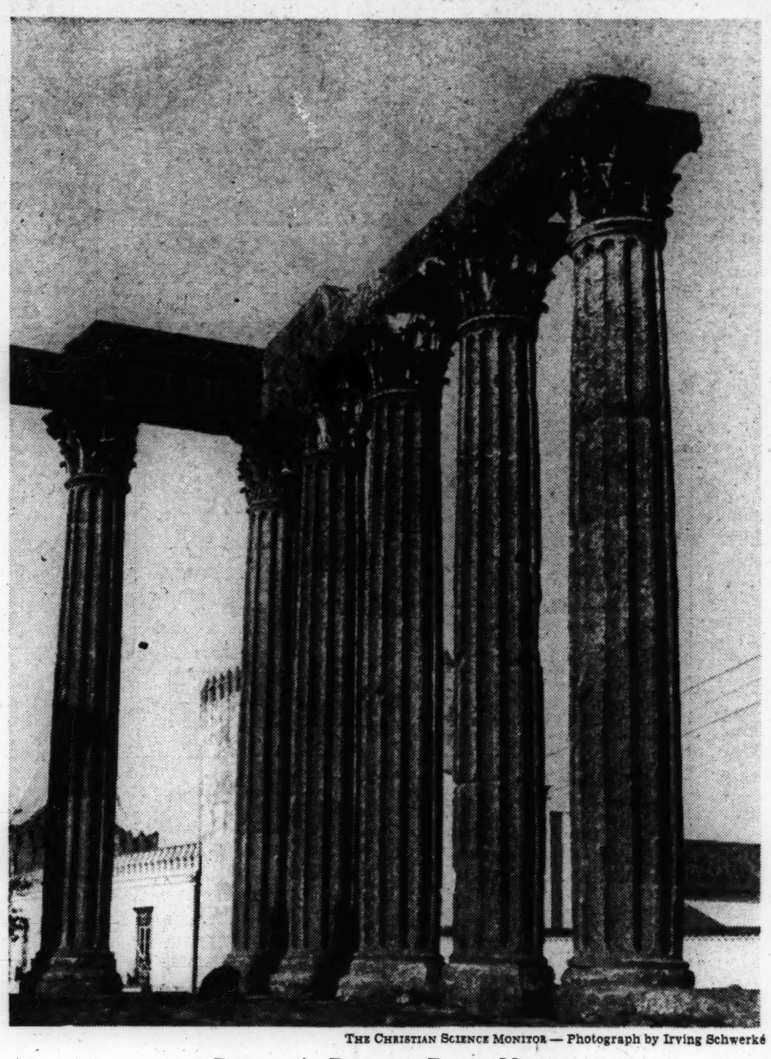
On one side of the car we carried a large map of South America showing our proposed itinerary from the Caribbean Sea to the Straits of Magellan, down the Pacific side of the continent and up the Atlantic side. The place names were in Spanish, the language of all South American countries except Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken. In a side window we carried the silken flags of all the countries we were to visit in their order, beginning with the United States and ending with Brazil. On the back window we carried the insignia of the Pan American Union which had endorsed our expedition as a good-will tour. In front we also carried the insignia of the American Automobile Association which had made us honorary members for the work we were to do in charting automobile routes through South America.

On a flagstaff on the right fender we carried a small American flag throughout the journey. On the left fender, we carried the flag of the country through which we were touring, as a symbol of unity between America and the respective country. In order to make our passage of interest to passers-by, we also carried, on the left side of the car, a list of the places visited on our Calcutta trip. And we carried little signs in various languages stating that we spoke English, Spanish, German, and French, between us. Although Spanish is the language of most of South American countries, we encountered many people along the way especially in the capitals, who spoke other European tongues, and our sign proved very helpful. . . .

It was dusk when we rolled up to the barrier chain of the traffic control station at Cerrito. The guard came out blinking. Where had we come from? Where were we going? . . . We always had a pleasant chat at these police-stations and sometimes they were amusing.

For instance, back at Chitaga, the departmental limit, we had to submit such personal data as name, nationality, profession, and so on. Pleiss could not speak Spanish, so I attended to these matters. In answer to the question concerning his profession, I said *retirado*, Spanish for retired. When it was not understood I said *rentista*, one who lives on invested income. Still the guard did not comprehend, so I continued to explain. Finally his face lighted up.

"Oh, one who does not work, a merchant," he said in Spanish and I let it go at that.—From "By Pan American Highway Through South America," by HERBERT C. LANKS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Irving Schwerké

PORTUGAL'S POEM IN BLACK MARBLE

SUDDENLY IT BURSTS upon you and what a thrilling sight it is! Your walk through the tortuous streets of Evora, with their medieval houses, Manuelo palaces, and aromatic gardens has, though the climb is practically imperceptible, taken you to the top of a hill—the hilltop which, in the faraway days when the Romans dominated Iberia, was Evora's acropolis.

Rounding a corner, you step out of the gratifying shade of the narrow *rua*, into the blazing-white sunlight of a public square—and there it stands before you: the Temple of Diana! unique in its genre, one of the best-conserved Roman ruins of the entire peninsula, one of the loveliest anywhere. Columns of black granite, capitals of black marble from the quarries of Extremoz—columns so exquisitely proportioned, so soaring in their effect, so ageless in their beauty, that the beholder stands transfixed in contemplation of them.

What an artist's conception this Temple of Diana is. Black marble and black granite, carved and fluted with ethereal touch, silhouetted against the unblemished blue of the Portuguese sky throughout the day; in the late afternoon, majestically outlined against a flaming sunset; in the shades of evening, chastely set off against the heavens now heavy with masses of clouds as dark as Tyrian purple! Only one thing were needed to give the final touch of perfection to an already perfect realization. Only one thing—but listen! It, too, was thought of by the artists, those workers in stone who, in 75 B. C., built this architectural rhapsody under the direction of the Roman proconsul Quintus Sertorius, the very Quintus who defeated Pompey! Music! Do you hear it? The cool, gurgling music of a fountain. It invites you to sit a while and dream under the flower-laden trees, and wait for the moonlight and the hush of night. And, while you are dreaming, it whispers and ripples to you songs of ineffable sweetness: tender melodies that breathe to your grateful spirit, messages of the eternal truth of beauty, be it expressed in bloom, or verse, or in a poem in black marble.

I. S.

Owl Tree

Not mine, this ancient elm, I know;
a barred owl long ago
laid claim to it, and I will not dispute him.
Only tonight it is my whim
to stand beneath and listen for the hyla choir,
and watch the east for the pale amber fire
that is Arcturus' eye.
He will not grudge me this, I know.
His eye is on me where I go.

—AUGUST DERLETH, in *Voices*

Macedonian Designs

ALL THE EMBROIDERY had a meaning. The first I picked up had a gay little border to its hem, a line of suns with rays, half an inch across, with trees in between them and stars dancing above them. The suns had black centres and rays, and their circumferences were alternately orange and green, and the trees were alternately green and blue, and the stars were green and blue and brown. The design stood on a black line of stitching, under which were two broken lines of stitches in all these colours, and then there was a corded edge oversewn with buttonhole stitches in black, deep blue, light blue, crimson, green, and purple, with the black predominating so that there was an effect of darkness stirring with the colours of the creation. But the little suns and trees and stars would not take creation too seriously; it was as if fun was being poked at it. This significance was no fancy of our own, for the woman who sold it to me and her friends smiled as they spread it out for us, and looked grave as they showed us one that was my second choice. On this some woman with a different temperament had given up her mind to thought of the majestic persistence of nature and its untender character, and had fixed on the linen a number of dark upright trees, breaking into aloof flowers, harbouring indifferent birds. The design was so highly stylized as never to tempt the eye to mere gaping by its representation of fact. . . .

I found yet another design that was purely abstract. Bars and squares of black with raised designs and touches of purple in the solid background depicted no natural object whatsoever, yet evoked certain exaltations. —REBECCA WEST, in "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon." (New York: Viking Press.)

Applied Christianity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME YEARS AGO in a mid-western college, in a class of students who were taking a course in Applied Christianity, the question arose whether the world, as humanity knows it, was composed of objects, conditions, and things which are external to human beings, and of which they are aware through the physical senses, or whether it is mental, largely a projection of human thought. No definite answer to this question was attempted.

One listener who pondered the question and found no clear, logical answer, many years later when he became a student of Christian Science, began an earnest, prayerful study of the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science. Within these writings he found a wholly satisfying answer to the question which had been discussed in that college class. And as this answer dawned upon his awakened consciousness, he saw that it was of untold value to humanity, for it brought to light the only real and practical solution for the greatest problem of human life, namely, that of finding an all-powerful remedy for evil—sin, disease, and death.

Christian Science reveals the fact that everything which actually exists is spiritually mental. There is in reality no such thing as matter, either as cause or as effect. God, the only creator, is divine Mind; His creation is therefore a product of Mind, and is constituted of spiritual ideas. Because Mind is perfect and eternal, its ideas manifest or express eternal perfection. There is no discord, decay, sin, suffering, destruction, or death in God's universe. Evil is a false supposition, a mirage, an unreal dream, a lie about God and man. It is that which Jesus called "a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44).

The scientific fact of the infinite allness and unlimited power of God, good, can be brought to bear upon the evil experiences of mortals—their wars and conflicts, diseases and sorrows, heartaches and poverty—and wherever correctly applied with sufficient spiritual understanding, this fact dispels evil beliefs and fears with all their discordant effects. Because of its practicality Christian Science is truly applied Christianity. It heals disease, reforms the sinner, and brings to light the truth of universal salvation.

Although the method whereby this Science is applied in all the details of daily living is purely spiritual, it is a very definite, accurate, and scientific activity, since it is based upon divine Principle, and operates through unchangeable eternal law—the law of divine Love. In the Preface to the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy states (p. xi): "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation. Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime,

> To preach deliverance to the captives [of sense],
> And recovering of sight to the blind,
> To set at liberty them that are bruised."

Without an understanding of the Science of Life it may seem difficult in many instances to distinguish Truth from falsehood. Christian Science supplies an unvarying rule whereby eternal Truth may be distinguished from error so that one may hold to the former and reject the latter. This infallible rule can be used as a measuring rod for every thought which seeks to enter or abide in one's consciousness, to determine whether it is true or false, real or unreal.

Although this teaching is of profound significance to mankind and is infinite in its application, two basic points can be very simply stated, namely, that God, divine Love, the only creator, is infinite good, and that His power is absolutely unlimited. Whatever agrees with these two fundamental points is included in everlasting Truth; whatever does not, is utterly false. The verity of the allness of good and its illimitable eternal power entirely excludes evil as unreal. It divests evil of all selfhood, and exhibits its nothingness by showing that it is neither a creator nor a creation, neither a cause nor an effect.

Every day, every hour, the realization of the presence and infallibility of the divine fact is available to the alert, earnest student of Christian Science. It protects from danger, heals all manner of disease, destroys sin and poverty, and enables the student to understand how to obey Mrs. Eddy's admonition on page 3 of "Pulpit and Press": "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

CRISTIANISMO APLICADO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HACE ALGUNOS AÑOS que en un colegio en el oeste de los Estados Unidos y en un curso sobre CRISTIANISMO APLICADO se presentó la cuestión, si el mundo, tal como la humanidad lo conoce, consiste de objetos, condiciones y cosas que son externos a los seres humanos y que estos perciben sólo por medio de los sentidos corporales, o si es mental, de cierto modo una projección de pensamientos humanos. No se hizo ningun esfuerzo por resolver este problema de una manera definitiva.

Uno de aquellos estudiantes que reflexionó acerca de ese problema sin encontrar una solución clara y lógica, muchos años más tarde, cuando llegó a ser discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana, empezó un estudio serio y consagrado de los escritos de Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de esta Ciencia. En esos escritos encontró una solución enteramente satisfactoria para aquella cuestión que se había discutido en la clase del colegio. Y cuando esta solución amaneció cada vez más claramente en su conciencia ya despierta, comprendió de qué valor tan inmensurable era para la humanidad, porque reveló la única solución práctica y verdadera para el problema más grande de la vida humana, a saber, el de encontrar un remedio todopoderoso para el mal,—el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela el hecho de que todo lo que en verdad existe es espiritualmente mental. En realidad no hay tal cosa como la materia, sea como causa o como efecto. Dios, el único creador, es la Mente divina; Su creación es por lo tanto un producto de la Mente, y consiste de ideas espirituales. Puesto que la Mente es perfecta y eterna, sus ideas manifiestan o expresan eterna perfección. No hay discordia, corrupción, pecado, sufrimiento, destrucción o muerte en el universo de Dios. El mal es una falsa suposición, un espejismo, un sueño ilusivo, una mentira acerca de Dios y el hombre. Es lo que Jesús llamó "mentiroso, y padre de mentiras" (Juan, 8:44).

El hecho científico de la totalidad infinita y el poder ilimitado de Dios, el bien, puede aplicarse a las experiencias desafortunadas por las cuales los mortales pasan—sus guerras y conflictos, enfermedades y penas, dolores y pobreza—y dondequiera que se aplique correctamente y con bastante entendimiento espiritual, este hecho disipa las malas creencias y temores con todos sus efectos discordantes. A causa de su practicabilidad, la Ciencia Cristiana es verdaderamente cristianismo aplicado. Cura la enfermedad, reforma al pecador y trae a luz la verdad de la salvación universal.

Aunque el método por el cual esta Ciencia puede aplicarse a todos los detalles de la vida diaria sea puramente espiritual, es una actividad muy definida, exacta y científica, puesto que se basa en el Principio divino, y obra mediante una ley eterna e inmutable, la ley del Amor divino. En el Prefacio del libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) la señora Eddy dice (pág. xi): "La cura física de la Ciencia Cristiana resulta ahora, lo mismo que en tiempos de Jesús, de la actividad del Principio divino, ante el cual el pecado y la enfermedad pierden su realidad en la conciencia humana y desaparecen tan natural y tan necesariamente como la obscuridad cede a la luz y el pecado a la reforma. Ahora, lo mismo que entonces, estas obras poderosas no son sobrenaturales, sino supremamente naturales. Son las señales del Emmanuel, o sea, 'Dios con nosotros',—una influencia divina, siempre presente en la conciencia humana y repitiéndose, viniendo ahora, según fué prometido en tiempos antiguos:

> Para proclamar libertad a los cautivos [de los sentidos],
> y a los ciegos recobro de la vista;
> para poner en libertad a los oprimidos."

Sin un entendimiento de la Ciencia de la Vida tal vez parezca difícil en muchos casos discernir entre la Verdad y la falsedad. La Ciencia Cristiana nos provee de una regla invariable por la cual la Verdad eterna se puede distinguir del error, así que uno pueda atenerse a la primera y rechazar el segundo. Esta regla infalible puede usarse como una vara de medir para todo pensamiento que desee entrar o morar en nuestra conciencia, ayudándonos así a determinar si es verdadero o falso, real o ilusorio.

Aunque esta enseñanza es de profunda significación para el género humano e infinita en su aplicación, dos puntos fundamentales pueden exponerse muy sencillamente, a saber, que Dios, el único creador, es el bien infinito, y que Su poder es absolutamente ilimitado. Todo lo que esté de acuerdo con estos dos puntos fundamentales es incluído en la Verdad eterna; lo que no esté de acuerdo con ellos, es enteramente falso. La verdad acerca de la totalidad del bien y su poder eterno e ilimitable, excluye el mal enteramente como cosa que no es real. Desnuda el mal de toda identidad, y expone su nada, demostrando que no es creador, ni creación, que no es causa, ni efecto.

Cada día, cada hora la comprensión de la presencia y infalibilidad del hecho divino está al alcance del discípulo sincero y alerto de la Ciencia Cristiana. Protege del peligro, cura toda clase de enfermedad, destruye el pecado y la pobreza, y capacita al discípulo para entender como se puede acatar la amonestación que la señora Eddy nos da en la página 3 de su libro PULPIT AND PRESS (PULPITO Y PRENSA): "Sabed, pues, que tenéis poder soberano de pensar y obrar de una manera correcta, y que nada os puede privar de esta herencia y violar la ley del Amor. Si mantenéis esta posición, ¿quién o qué hay que pueda haceros pecar o causaros sufrimiento?"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Quotation Versus Proverb

PROVERBS, if they are to stick in the memory, have, as a rule, to be general wisdom, however witty in expression, and long repetition makes them so familiar they seem smooth or even smug. Quotations range more widely, and in spite of frequent misquotation which may round them into the smoothness of proverbs, they are likely to keep the specific flavor of original inventions. Moreover, quotations are read as well as heard. Printing serves to maintain the true text of a quotation, or to restore it from the casual variants of the unassisted memory. And the whole course of modern literature has been on the side of the quotation as against the proverb: on the side of the specific as against the general, of the identified author as against the anonymous tradition.—From the Introduction by CARL VAN DOREN to "The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges ... 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges ... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

Intimate Message: Washington

Registration of Women for War Work in the Offing ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Compulsory registration as a basis for ultimate conversion of about one in every four women between the ages of 18 and 44 to war work is contemplated in the manpower bill now being drawn up for congressional consideration.

The bill that manpower officials hope will go through Congress within the next few months would have enough teeth in it to compel housewives or other available women to take training and enter the war labor force where they are most needed.

After many months of debate and looking into the future, the Government's program to put women into war industries on an orderly basis to take the place of men drawn off into the armed services is at last beginning to jell. Miss Thelma McKelvey, in charge of women's labor supply for the Manpower Commission, and Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the United States Women's Bureau, both insist that compulsory registration is not imminent, yet studies of war needs and public opinion indicate that it is on its way.

Several months ago President Roosevelt indicated that he would be in favor of compulsory registration of women for war work, but the plan was later dropped as premature. Women labor officials in the Government want to avoid Britain's mistake of registering women too far in advance of the time they were called to take jobs. On the other hand, the task of classifying registrants will be an enormous one and should be finished by the time industry's present waiting lists of job-seeking women have run out.

In certain communities with large war contracts, the waiting lists are already beginning to be depleted. In these areas the Government is advising and sponsoring local voluntary registrations of women. Detroit has already begun a stop-gap registration. Akron, Ohio, is planning a door-to-door canvass for women workers. Other cities with tight labor situations contemplating surveys of possible women workers include Baltimore, Md.; Seattle, Wash.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Wichita, Kan., and San Diego, Calif.

These experiments will be carefully watched in Washington to see whether women can be satisfactorily drawn into factory jobs by such campaigns, or whether the Government will have to assign them to places.

Miss Anderson, the Government's adviser on women in industry since the days of World War I, says she will favor compulsory registration of women "when it is determined that it is necessary," but so far no one has been able to tell her when it will be necessary. "There are a few shortages of manpower in certain communities," she says, "but that does not mean we need a national registration."

Tied in closely with the womanpower question is a new government program of day care for children of working mothers. Many housewives would be willing to take jobs if they had a reliable place to leave their youngsters during the day. At the present time, outside of private nursery schools, the only facilities are those furnished by the WPA. These are often in poorer neighborhoods than those whence Uncle Sam's new army of women workers hail. Besides, many others just don't like the sound of "WPA."

Under the new plans, the WPA will double the size of its program, and Congress will be asked by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, also headed by Mr. McNutt, to appropriate funds to be apportioned to states on a grant-in-aid basis for setting up foster homes and day-care services. These will be licensed and standards supervised on a local basis.

Reports received at the ODHWS and the United States Children's Bureau indicate that many mothers are ready and willing to go into defense jobs if they have a satisfactory place to leave their youngsters either all day or after school. Some have decided to take jobs, and let the children go.

Youngsters are already playing around factory yards waiting for their mothers to come out, or are being locked up in homes or cars when makeshift arrangements for their care fall through at the last minute.

There is no longer a question whether women can do the job in war plants. Every day they are proving their worth at old processes and taking on new ones. Some they do even better than men.

One problem that would be settled by the drafting and orderly placing of women would be that of "pirating."

Take the case of a midwestern propeller plant that drew its women workers from shut-down automobile and refrigerator plants around the State, spending several hundred dollars to train each of them. Now their former employers are being "converted" and are inviting the girls back. Their families live back in the small towns. Shall they go back? Maybe the Government should tell them.

Anything compulsory normally arouses suspicion among Americans, but war production is apparently an exception. At least a recent Gallup poll indicates that a large proportion of the public thinks the Government should have the power to require workers not employed in war industries to take such jobs. That ought to help get compulsory registration for women through Congress.

The Philippines Speak: Manila

Memories of Schumann-Heink's Visit ..... ***By Walter Robb***

In the year, now more than 20 years ago, that the American Legion held its annual convention at Kansas City and Madame Schumann-Heink had promised to be there to sing, she was touring the western Pacific and had come to Manila from Batavia to give a recital or two at our Grand Opera House—grand in but name and from the fact that its acoustics, unaccountably, were superb. However, Madame Schumann-Heink had grown piqued at the management under which she was traveling, and, canceling her engagements—for sufficient reasons, I believe—had decided not to go ashore at Manila at all. I went aboardship to interview her. In the course of this interview she softened toward Manila, as you will see.

I told her she must not censure Manila for faults of a person who was no Manilan, that all the city wished to hear her, cared nothing for her manager, and even if she would but consent to sing at another place, say the Manila Hotel Pavilion, a first rate auditorium, and cool, and if she might perhaps sing for charity. . . .

"Ach, my boy!" she said, laying a kind hand on my arm as we stood at the rail of her ship talking out over the moonlit bay. "Ach, my boy! You find my Achilles weakness. I can never refuse charity: After all, I will sing for you."

Then we went on with the interview—in some ways the most thrilling I ever took down. This grandmother (she could have mothered the world) talked out her heart fully to me that beautiful tropical night, the welling heart of a person of great soul, a woman who had sons on both sides in World War I, then just well over with. And while the spell of the tale was still upon me, I wrote it all out and the editor had it promptly in galley.

Next morning after breakfast I was to call for Schumann-Heink and take her to the charity she had chosen to sing for. I did so, and found her happy, radiantly happy, awaiting me at the head of the ship's ladder.

"Ach, my boy!" she said. "Splendid, splendid! You had your heart and soul in that piece!" She had risen early, and read the copy of the Manila Daily Bulletin the office had promised to send her; already the "piece" was helping her toward readjustment, for it merely repeated, for all the Philippines to know, what she had told me in the moonlight the evening before.

I had named many charities at Manila, among which she might choose, but when I named Dr. Rebecca Parish's charity in the poor district of Tondo, the Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital, whose chief work was the care of mothers expecting children, and then the care of these children, often foundlings, she had stopped me and said, "That is it. I will sing for that." She did, and raised Dr. Parish $1,600 for the Schumann-Heink milk fund: the captial remained untouched (by our arrangements, not Schumann-Heink's), and only the profit it earned was ever utilized, while later occasions added to it.

Schumann-Heink's visit to those children and babies, and to Dr. Parish revealed all her tenderness. She picked up one baby after another, from their row of little beds, and bathed them in happy tears, sad womanly tears, motherly artist tears; and leaving, she looked kindly down at Dr. Parish, who was small, perhaps weighed 115 pounds, and said, "You are a noble woman. I will go now to the church and pray for you."

Such was this fine woman, Schumann-Heink. When she sang, she was delighted with the way in which we all showed our appreciation of her: as if she were not venerable in the art, but making a debut. Most of all she was pleased when we asked for "Holy Night," and when she asked if she might sing it in German, Mrs. Robb told her certainly, to sing it in the way that best pleased her. It was the first time, after the war, that she did so, and she thanked Manila for helping her put aside bitter memories; she made a little preliminary curtain speech, grinding militarized Germany under her heel, and expressing faith—strong faith in God! —that the Germany of Goethe and Schiller—the Germany of thought and kindness, imagery and song—would return to benefit the world and bid for its ancient respect.

Such was my adventure with the richest-souled woman I ever knew, Schumann-Heink. How that great voice led the closing number of the evening, "The Star-Spangled Banner," verse after verse, the accompanist at the piano quite forgotten, quite superfluous. Manila never had such a concert. It is frequently the talk of the town to this day. There had been no cent of expense, even the stoical printer donated the tickets, and Dr. Parish's little nurses were the ushers and ticket salesgirls; but the pavilion could not be closed to the street, and thousands of the poor came furtively near, unable to pay but determined to see and hear Schumann-Heink, from whom, that night, the weight of a long war was lifting forever.

To Change the Subject:

Manhattan Landscapes Undergo Transit Changes ..... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

Transit in New York City is losing its glamour. The war and the march of time are levying their toll. Elevated lines and double-deck Fifth Avenue motorbusses are on their way out, and sight-seeing busses have already been taken off city streets.

The city is razing the elevateds one after another and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company has announced that its double-deckers will fade from city streets this year—all in the name of economy. The "rubber-neck" busses are victims of the rubber and gasoline saving drives. Of the "El" lines, only the Third Avenue Elevated still operates in Manhattan. The city has razed the Second, Sixth and Ninth Avenue "Els" and has greedy eyes fixed on the Third Avenue.

These lines have been more than just means of transport. They have been part of the mosaic of New York life for decades, and provide a brief, intimate and comprehensive view of the kaleidoscope that is New York that subways and single-deck busses do not afford. They have been standbys for that last day in town for millions of visitors.

For the payment of two small coins, Manhattan is unrolled like a carpet before the eyes atop the Fifth Avenue busses and aboard the one remaining "El," although the views and impressions of the island given by these two systems are wholly unlike.

Mounting a double-decker at Washington Square—preferably an open-top one this time of the year—the city's best face is turned toward the visitor.

The busses make their way from Washington Square past the Flatiron Building, the marvel of another age; the Empire State Building, some of the most famous department stores in the world with striking window displays, the New York Public Library, churches, Radio City, mansions and museums, music and book stores, automobile showrooms, parks, monuments and towering palatial apartment houses along Riverside Drive—all for a dime.

Double-deck busses drawn by three horses first appeared in Fifth Avenue more than 50 years ago. Later they were the first busses in America to abandon horses for gasoline engines.

Walk over to the Third Avenue—the last remaining "El" in operation on Manhattan—put a nickel into a turnstile and a different Manhattan pattern unfolds. It is of less pretentious aspect, but gives more a feeling of intimacy with the real, living city. The buildings press in close around the "El" structure, and in between vignettes of domestic Third Avenue life seen through tenement windows, the "Little Italy," Chinatown, the Bowery, the deepest part of the lower East side and Battery Park are overpassed, looking just a little unreal from roof-top level.

From the "El" can be seen sidewalk vendors, hawkers, pawn shops, shooting galleries, Chinese motion picture houses, chop suey restaurants, weather-beaten churches, and, in the heat of summer, groups of East Side children leaping and rolling in the spray of the water truck or a hydrant —the New York of Jacob Riis, "Al" Smith, and photographic exhibitions.

Tourists who formerly patronized sight-seeing busses to get an "inside" picture of the city will have to use their own resources to "do" the town now that the "rubber-neck" busses are no more.

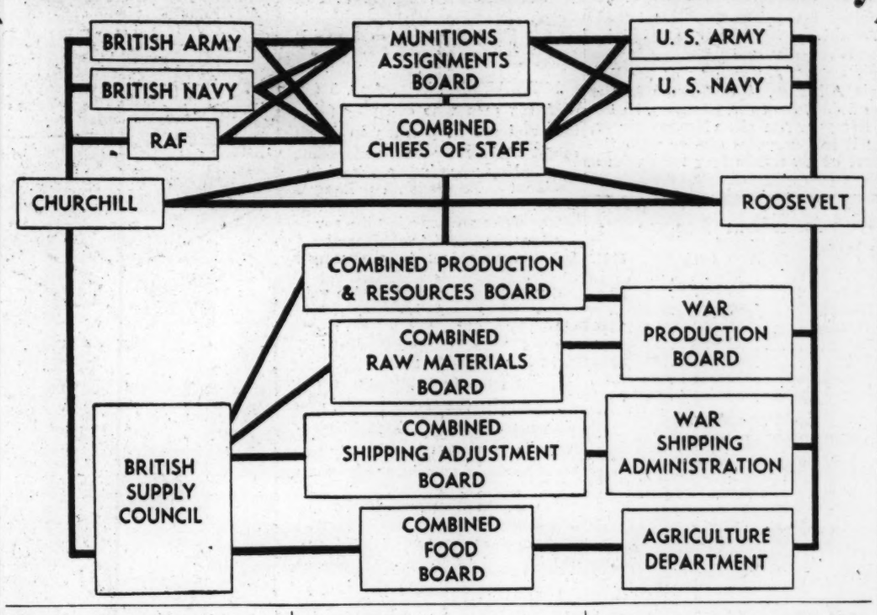
"Sight-seeing, the Bowery, Chinatown and the city," shouted by orange-and-blue capped men, is heard no more. Open busses and glass-roofed busses have been put in storage for the duration in line with the Washington ruling that none save essential driving should continue. At least the loss of these busses is only temporary. They will again ply their way through city traffic when the war is over.

City, company and government officials can bring out charts and diagrams to show that operation of the "Els" and double-deckers is too expensive and that sight-seeing busses are wasteful of rubber and gasoline, but what will be done on the last day of Uncle Ned's and Aunt Effie's visit after the busses and "Els" have made their final runs?

Roosevelt and Churchill Build Advisory Network

Interlocking committees, some in London, some in Washington, consult regularly on war.

Wide World-Associated Press



WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, acting jointly, are forming one of the most closely interwoven networks of inter-Allied relationships in the history of either war or peace.

Because the United Nations have no common organization to pool their power against the Axis, the President and Prime Minister have taken the lead in building an Anglo-American consultive system that also serves many of the needs of the other United Nations.

Most of that organization is in Washington, part is in London, part is in remote corners of the world, and some of it is still only on paper.

Although the setup is essentially advisory, the advisers are generally the same persons who have the authority to act for their own governments.

The simplest way to describe the setup is to name the principle agencies—the combined Chiefs of Staff, the Munitions Assignments Board, the combined Production and Resources Board, the combined Raw Materials Board, the combined Shipping Adjustment Board, and the combined Food Board.

The interrelationships of these and other agencies are so intimate that they have defied most efforts of Government chart-makers to describe them in the usual neat lines and squares of their trade.

It is simplest merely to say that all the leading American and British military and civil officials consult one another regularly on orders from their leaders, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

When affairs of another United Nation are involved, its representatives also are called in.

Most important of these agencies are the combined Chiefs of Staff. Here technically are formed the grand strategies of at least the American and British armed forces, and possibly other of the United Nations.

Meeting in Washington almost continuously, this group includes Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; Admiral Ernest King, commander in Chief of the United States Navy; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British Army; Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, British Navy; Air-Marshal D. S. C. Evill, Royal Air Force.

This group of men and their large staffs are supposed to say where and when the armed forces will go, and what they will do. For instance, it is up to them, primarily—always subject to orders from Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill—to plan the "second-front" invasion of Continental Europe.

Working under the Chiefs of Staffs but responsible directly to the President and Prime Minister is the Munitions Assignments Board. Harry Hopkins, personal friend of and Special Assistant to President Roosevelt, is Chairman of this Board, but all the other members are military men, headed by Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, United States Army, who is Executive Secretary.

The Munitions Assignments Board, in the words of General Burns, "cuts the cake." Actually it finds out how many guns, planes, and other munitions are available here and in England, and allots them, as far as possible, as the strategy of the combined Chiefs of Staff requires. This allotment affects most intimately the other United Nations.

It is to this Board, primarily, that Russia appeals constantly for more and more tanks, planes, and guns. Here China's needs are considered, as well as those of the forces in Australia, Egypt, India—always bearing in mind the necessities of American and British forces at home.

One of the newer boards is the combined Production and Resources Board. This agency personally joins in counsel Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of America's War Production Board, and Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production. Acting basically on reports from the combined Chiefs of Staffs, they decide what new production is needed in either country, what speedups may be necessary, where standardization between the countries will help, and so on.

Finding or building the ships to move supplies and men is the task of the combined Shipping Adjustment Board, on which the United States is represented by Admiral Emory S. Land and Lewis W. Douglas of the War Shipping Administration. Sir Arthur Salter speaks for the British.

Before either guns or ships can be built, the nations must provide the basic commodities such as steel, lead, rubber, and oil, and these problems are handled by the combined Raw Materials Board. William Batt, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, represents this country, and Sir Clive Baillieu the British.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, for America, and R. H. Brand, for England, head the combined Food Board. Its task is to plan, as far as possible, the eating requirements of the United Nations, particularly to determine what food can be obtained for England without undue hardship to the United States.

All these organizations gradually have taken the place formerly occupied by the Lend-Lease administration in relations with Great Britain, but Lend-Lease still does business on a broad scale with Russia, China, and the other United Nations. In heeding the needs of these allies, Lend-Lease officials keep in constant contact with these boards.

Also a number of personal connections tie in the other United Nations with this system of boards. For instance, Mr. Batt not only participates in the War Production Board and the combined Raw Materials Board, but is the official go-between for Russia with all the other agencies. Mr. Laughlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, does similar liaison work for China.

In the case of Canada, there is a dual system. In some cases, England talks for Canada; in many other cases, Canada speaks for itself through an entirely different group of committees, including the joint Canadian-United States Defense Board, on which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York is the American Chairman.

Australia has a three-way system of communication with the United States—through its own Minister in Washington, through the English, and through Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the American who is Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific.

England also represents, for the most part, the refugee governments of the Nazi-conquered nations of Europe—the Norwegians, Fighting French, Dutch, Poles, Yugoslavs, and Greeks.

The United States, on the other hand, looks after the interests of Latin America and the Philippines.

Special agencies of all kinds also abound, usually tied into the more important boards only by personalities. These include the joint Aircraft Commission, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, and British-American Blockade Commission.

For discussion purposes, diplomatic representatives of many of the United Nations also meet weekly in the White House as the Pacific War Council, but this agency has no direct connection with the various administrative bodies.

California Develops Pattern for Volunteer Farm Workers

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A successful pattern for using volunteer workers to harvest California's great fruit and vegetable crops has been developed out of the confused and sometimes mistaken pioneering steps taken in the early June and July harvests.

The pattern was found none too soon for the peak harvests immediately ahead. It is also a basis for a stabilized flow of volunteer agricultural workers in 1943.

Urgency of the California situation is disclosed in the announcement by Dr. R. L. Adams of the University of California College of Agriculture before a meeting of the San Francisco Wartime Harvest Council that by mid-August there must be 131,000 efficient farm workers available in addition to present workers. By mid-September the figure will mount to 148,000 and by mid-October to 159,000.

Pickers only, to say nothing of processors and cannery workers, must be found by mid-August to the total of 79,000, by September 95,000, and by October 58,000.

Pattern for Workers

To meet this problem, which is admittedly serious and will test the ingenuity and resources of all California agencies, the following pattern for voluntary workers has been developed in informal agreement among all agencies represented in the Wartime Harvest Council.

1. Volunteers should come primarily from communities in agricultural areas to avoid problems of housing, food, and transportation.

2. Farm communities should not look to large metropolitan centers to solve the problem of labor supply, but they should take the problem in hand themselves and rely on large cities only for supplementary labor.

3. Organized groups from cities are welcome on the farm only if they are independently organized, supervised, and able to provide for their own shelter and meals.

4. Family groups can be used successfully only if they can provide or pay for their shelter and meals and be financially independent and do not regard harvest work strictly as a money-making experience.

5. Single men from cities can be used to good advantage and in most instances housing and meals for them can be arranged.

6. Off-day workers from industries can be used, especially if they are organized and supervised by their industry or firm.

Examples Cited

Examples of Points 1 and 2 of the successful pattern have been illustrated throughout California.

For instance, in Marysville and Yuba City in the center of an agricultural region, business houses will not open until 2 p. m. each day during the peak harvest season. Workers, employers, and housewives will spend part of each day in fields and orchards. School busses will transport workers. Because distances are short, busses can make two and three trips. Problems of meals and housing also are eliminated. Merchants continue to pay usual wages and workers are paid by farmers as well. This means extra money for them and extra money which remains largely in circulation in the towns.

In Woodland and Salinas similar sign-ups of local businessmen and workers were arranged, and other communities throughout the State doubtless carried out much the same sort of program.

An example of Point 3 which touches the use of workers from such large metropolitan centers as San Francisco and Los Angeles is illustrated in the following two cases:

Through the Young Men's Christian Association, 300 boys were organized, sheltered, and housed for harvesting. There was a deflection of 80 the first nine days, but the youths were successful in stabilizing the labor situation. They worked steadily and regularly and local agricultural labor, which had been uncertain, became more regular against the competition of the youths. At 50 cents an hour, a grower estimated that the first day the youths worked it cost him $50 a ton more to harvest his crop, the second day $30 a ton more, the third day $10 a ton more, and on the fourth day they exceeded the production of seasoned agricultural workers.

From the Tamalpais Union High School in Mill Valley 31 girls set out in a bus for Sebastopol, 50 miles distant, under supervision of Mrs. E. Shotwell Wood and Harry Twigg of the faculty. Arrangements had been made by Mrs. Wood and Miss Mabel Jean White, Dean of the school, for the girls to occupy a camp on the farm of W. A. Banks. They were thoroughly organized and supervised and in two weeks only three girls deflected from the harvest work. This project, so successful in June, is being repeated in August for the pear harvest.

The girls took the attitude that they were helping their country and that money-making was not their prime objective. They were pleased with the money, the first some ever had earned, but they tried to make a lark of their work. They went to work each morning at 7 and returned each afternoon at 4. They enjoyed walks and swimming in the evenings. They even organized a drama in the two weeks, "A Satire on Cherry Picking," which was enjoyed by neighboring farmers. Hot and cold water and showers were installed in the camp for the girls and every effort was made by the grower to make the venture a success. The girls recognized that the farmer had problems which required patience and this one special experiment was considered most successful.

At the meeting of the Wartime Harvest Council, it was pointed out that such organized groups, where plans are made ahead of time and co-ordinated with local farm advisers, are the only sort of city workers in a group which can be successful.

In Sacramento, State Capital, 1,000 State employees have been organized under such supervision to aid in the harvest. In San Francisco and Los Angeles, groups have been organized by industries. They are the sort of city groups which work best in the country, leaders such as Frank Buckner of the United States Employment Service at Sacramento pointed out.

Three factors have appeared in the California labor picture which may help meet the coming harvest crisis:

1. Attempts to recruit labor from Mexico immediately may be successful, according to John E. Pickett, editor of the Pacific Rural Press, who reported that President Roosevelt had made $500,000,000 available to bring Mexican labor to California for the harvest and then return it to Mexico.

2. The construction phase of the war program is letting up and releasing many unskilled laborers for work on the farm.

3. According to Dr. Omer Mills of the Farm Security Administration migration of farm workers from neighboring states is continuing and beyond original expectation for 1942.

"Border crossings" this year are only a little below those of 1941, according to Dr. Mills, who pointed out 1941 was a high year for migration to California. He reported the crossing this year had offset the loss of Japanese laborers, at least numerically.

Petersen, The San Francisco Chronicle

Volunteer Harvest Workers From the Tamalpais Union High School, Mill Valley, Calif.

This group of girls is off to the fruit harvest near Sebastopol, Calif., under the supervision of Mrs. E. Shotwell Wood and Harry Twigg, members of the school faculty. This independently organized group is said to be one of the most successful in the San Francisco area doing volunteer harvesting.

Red Sox Find Mild Consolation in Awakening of Third Baseman in Batter's Box

Jim Tabor Shows Signs Of Getting Back Into Stride

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there was any consolation in yesterday's 6-4 setback of the Red Sox by the eighth-place Philadelphia Athletics, it was found in the awakening in the batter's box of Jim Tabor, the third baseman. In the most prolonged batting slump of his five-year American League career, "Rawhide" showed signs of shaking it in the series opener with the Mackmen when he blasted home three of his team's four runs with a pair of timely singles.

As the Cleveland Indians were kept idle by the weather at St. Louis, the Red Sox lost only half a game in their struggle to regain second place. A full contest separated them from their western rivals early today.

Given Rest

Tabor, who has been under the .300 level since the middle of May, has tried everything known to a ball player in his efforts to get back on the base hit wagon—at least, everything except swinging left-handed. And when the Red Sox were in Chicago on their last western tour, Manager Joe Cronin tried giving Rawhide a rest. The Skipper took over the far turn himself. This experiment must have helped, though, because Jim has been doing better since his return.

The averages reveal that in his most recent five engagements, including the series inaugural with the Athletics, Tabor has moved at an improved .286 pace. True, this is hardly up to his usual standard. But when you look at the .244 bottom he hit during the previous home stand at Fenway, you realize that the .286 looks very good. Yesterday he singled home the first Boston marker in the second inning and the last two in the fourth, each time with a drive to center field.

Awaiting Call

This Phil Marchildon, who pitched Tuesday at Fenway, is one of the top hurlers in the league. He is the first of his circuit's flingers to win 13 games, which is indeed remarkable when you consider Philadelphia's position in the pennant race—occupants of the cellar, 30 games off the Yankee pace. One wonders what the fellow would do with a winner. Phil, by the way, is waiting to be called by the Canadian Army.

To a person who has watched Red Sox clubs of the recent past sink opponents under waves of extra-base hits, it is difficult to understand the current decline at the plate. Except for a game here and there, the Sox have not been hitting up to par for weeks. They are still leading the league, no doubt, because they built up a substantial lead in the early weeks of the race. But this lead is dwindling rapidly.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Athletics close their series here tomorrow and it will be Ladies' Day . . . The Mackmen are now ahead in their series with the Red Sox, seven victories to six . . . The Sox could get nothing longer than a single against Marchildon . . . Charley Wagner, the losing pitcher, has dropped three in a row . . . Just the same, he has hurled well enough most of the season to have won about 15 . . . Broadway has lost four games by one run and seen his mates shut out in another . . . Marchildon throws an occasional knuckler, but not unless he is ahead of the hitter . . . Ted Williams still leads the batting race, but Joe Gordon is moving in.

* * *

The Braves dropped their fifth decision in 15 starts to the Phils yesterday, with Jim Tobin losing his 15th . . . However, as usual, Jim pitched well enough to win—a five hitter . . . Tobin hit his sixth home run, equalling Hal Schumacher's National League record for pitchers . . . With more than 2½ months to go, Jim should break this mark . . . The Braves are idle tomorrow . . . They keep a date at Phillie this evening, under lights, of course . . . They play one game at Ebbets Field Friday, then come back to Braves Field with the Dodgers for a week-end series of three.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	70	34	.673	
Cleveland	59	47	.557	12
Boston	57	47	.548	13
St. Louis	54	53	.505	17½
Detroit	51	56	.477	20½
Chicago	44	55	.444	23½
Washington	42	61	.408	27½
Philadelphia	43	67	.391	30

Results Aug. 4

Philadelphia 6, Boston 4.
Chicago 5, Detroit 4.
Washington 4, New York 3.
Other game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	73	30	.708	
St. Louis	62	39	.614	10
Cincinnati	55	47	.539	17½
New York	54	50	.519	19½
Pittsburgh	46	53	.465	25
Chicago	48	58	.453	26½
Boston	43	64	.402	32
Philadelphia	30	70	.300	41½

Results Aug. 4

New York 1, Brooklyn 1 (tie).
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1 (11 inns).
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.

Graham Believes Coast League To End for Duration

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—The President of the San Francisco Baseball Club believes the Pacific Coast League will quit until the end of the war after its current season.

"By next year there just won't be any young men available to play baseball," Charles H. Graham told an interviewer yesterday.

"The Army and Navy are calling up more and more men. Defense jobs are claiming other thousands."

Graham, known among Coast sportsmen as one of the biggest optimists under ordinary circumstances, took a deep breath and frowned.

"I'm afraid this is our last season for the duration."

Pro Football Looking For New Talent

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5 (AP)—Young men who can play football and are in position to do so might find profitable employment this fall by applying to one of the National Professional League clubs.

The clubs are scouring the country for new talent to replace about 100 veterans lost to the armed forces.

Several have come up with veterans of lesser leagues, while others have signed men from small schools who ordinarily wouldn't have been considered.

Eagles in Wisconsin

Although the season is more than a month away, the Philadelphia Eagle squad already has moved into Wisconsin, the league's chief training ground, and four other National League clubs are due to begin drills within the next few days in Badger cities. They are starting earlier than usual in order to break in new men.

Coach Earle (Greasy) Neale of Philadelphia had 31 candidates on hand when the first drill was called yesterday at Two Rivers. Only six were veterans of last year.

Up at Green Bay, where they always have a leading contender, a squad of 11 men is getting in early work before regular practice sessions start Monday. The team has lost 15 members of last year's squad, including the veteran fullback, Clarke Hinkle, and Halfback Hal Van Every, but it still has a great passing combination in Cecil Isbell and Don Hutson.

18 Veterans

The champion Chicago Bears, who meet the college All-Stars in Chicago Aug. 28, start training at St. John's Military Academy at Delafield Saturday, with only about 18 veterans returning. Missing will be such stars as George McAfee and Norm Standlee, but returning are Clyde (Bulldog) Turner, big center; Sid Luckman, one of the league's best quarterbacks, and Fullback Bill Osmanski.

At Superior, Wis., they are preparing a welcome for a squad of 40 or more New York Giants expected Thursday. At Waukesha, the Chicago Cardinals will begin training Aug. 10.

Most of the National League veterans who are in the armed services will be on the Eastern or Western All-Stars who will play National League teams this fall.

Top Team Wins First Match In Junior Doubles

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 5 (AP)—Budge Patty of Los Angeles and Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., the No. 1 junior doubles team, downed David Brown of Toledo, Ohio, and George Buschman of Indianapolis in a first-round match at the National junior and boys' tennis tournament yesterday.

Patty, last year's junior singles champion, and Falkenburg, who won the boys' singles crown at the 1941 tournament, laid aside temporarily their junior singles rivalry to whip Brown and Buschman, 6—4, 6—2.

All 12 of the junior first-round matches were completed, while third-round contests were finished in the boys' division.

Favorites in the junior doubles held their own except when the third-seeded pair of Bernard Bartzen of San Angelo, Texas, and Ed Ray of Taft, Texas, were whipped by the unseeded team of Herbert Behrens of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and William Ogden of New Orleans, 6—3, 6—4.

In the boys' singles unseeded McDonald Mathey of Princeton, N. J., accounted for an upset by defeating Sam Handel of Philadelphia, seeded first, 6—2, 6—4. Handel recently conquered Mathey in the final of the Pennsylvania State championship.

Mathey teamed with his brother, Dean, to advance to the quarter-finals in the boys' doubles by eliminating Bill Bornman and Bob Bugh of Elkhart, Ind., 6—0, 6—0.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 13-6, Syracuse 4-16.
Toronto 6-2, Newark 4-4 (2d game, 11 ins).
Baltimore 8-1, Montreal 3-3.
Rochester 10, Jersey City 1.

American Association

Kansas City 3-4, Indianapolis 0-5 (2d game, 10 ins.).
Milwaukee 5-5, Louisville 4-7.
Minneapolis 3, Columbus 2.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4, Hollywood 1.
San Diego 19, Sacramento 8.
Oakland 8, Los Angeles 6.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 5, Dallas 3.
San Antonio 4, Houston 3.
Fort worth 5, Tulsa 2.
Shreveport at Beaumont, postponed.

Eastern League

Springfield 7-2, Elmira 2-6.
Scranton 5-0, Albany 4-5 (2d game, 10 ins.).
Binghamton 7-3 Wilkes-Barre 0-4.
Williamsport 2-5, Hartford 0-4 (2d game, 16 ins.).

Southern Association

Little Rock 1, Chattanooga 0 (2d game postponed).
Atlanta 4, Memphis 0.
Knoxville 4, Birmingham 2.
New Orleans 8, Nashville 4.

Pitches Double-Header

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Southpaw Earl Jones pitched a Canadian-American League double-header against Quebec last night, and won both games—the second with a single that drove in the tie-breaking run.

Busy Brownie —By Pap'

HIS AMAZING HITTING SPREE STARTED THE BROWNS' RISE IN THE STANDINGS
Chet
LAAB'S —THE BROWNS' SLUGGER !!
HE HAS HIT MORE HOME RUNS SO FAR THIS SEASON THAN IN ANY OTHER YEAR
HIS BATTING GRIP
I CAN LOOK THE PITCHER RIGHT IN THE EYE
CHET HAS CHANGED HIS STANCE SLIGHTLY BUT OTHERWISE CANNOT ACCOUNT FOR HIS SUDDEN SUCCESS
PAP'

Wide World Features

Services Have Separated Many Father-and-Son Duos

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let anyone point the finger of scorn at golf or golfers in the war crisis and ask what the links devotees are dong for their country, and all one needs to do to refute all charges is to point out that in yesterday's first day of the 24th annual father-and-son tournament at the Winchester Country Club there were just 36 starting pairs, instead of more than a hundred, and that the primary cause of this unprecedented slump in attendance was due far less to gas rationing than it was the the number of sons who are somewhere in the service and could not play.

How many combinations of fathers and sons were out of competition this year because of sons being in the service cannot be told until after today's play, but in view of the fact that this annual family tournament has had a maximum of 214 starting pairs in 1932, and that this year's tournament bids fair to run well under 100 pairs, the figures speak for themselves.

McGrath Missing

Among those missing was Harry McGrath, Jr., son of the Chairman of the Tournament Committee, who is now located at Chapel Hill, N. C. He first entered the father-and-son at the age of nine, and how much he had it on his mind this year was apparent when he telegraphed his father: "Hope you are all well. Everything fine, Playing tomorrow for first time. Hope tournament will be a success."

Junior McGrath, who even now weighs in the neighborhood of 125 pounds, probably is wishing that he had nothing more strenuous to contemplate than a round of golf with his father in the pater-et-filius at Winchester, because next Friday his program is, 7-9:30 a. m., football; 9:30-12, obstacle track; 1-3 p. m., classes; 3-4:30, football scrimmage, and then, as a topper-off, a 40-mile hike.

Four Junior Titles

It might be mentioned in connection with young McGrath that he has done pretty well at golf on his own at Winchester, in that he won the club junior championship four consecutive years, beginning in 1935. His record might be duplicated by W. L. Wilcox, who has won the last three years, and who has a chance to make it four this year. It may be said further that this year is the first in the last 16 that Harry McGrath and his son have been out of the father-and-son.

This year for the first time the father-and-son has added the additional feature of grandfather-and-grandson, largely a concession to Phil Hendrick, who for years has been one of the supreme boosters of this family tournament and who has been out there with a yearning to be in the competition, but with nobody but daughters as possible partners.

Hendrick Delighted

When the suggestion was made that the tournament include grandfathers and grandsons, "Phil" was delighted and he was like a kid with a new toy when he started out yesterday with his 14-year-old grandson, Phil Cahalin, to inaugurate the new departure. In the first day's play, he and his grandson were the only pair in this new braket; for this year, as it so happens, was not ideal for introducing this novelty, but grandpa Hendrick, still possessed of the rhythmic swing that he has had for the last 40 years or more, is ready to take on all comers in this new combination next year and for some years to come.

When I spoke of Harry McGrath being in the service, and the number of combinations missing from this year's tournament for the same reason, I did not state that 60 former Winchester caddies are now in the army or navy. One of them, Jack Moriarty, former assistant caddie master at the club, was assigned to an encampment in Oklahoma, and whom should he find himself serving under, but a lieutenant named Clifford, who was one of the old-time caddies at Winchester.

Monohans Had 73

There is not much doubt that Judge Joseph W. Monahan and Junior once more will win the father-and-son championship, as a result of their 73 yesterday. That is within one stroke of their record 72 of 1939, and if they win again this time, it will be for the fourth time in the last five years, their supremacy only interrupted when Thomas J. and Thomas Leonard, Jr., captured the prize in 1940.

Even if the Monahans win for the fourth time, it will be only to duplicate the family record of the Reidys of Worcester, but father James J. Reidy had the advantage of several sons in his record of winning four times, for he won once with his son John, twice with Francis, and once with Leo. Judge Monahan has had the assistance only of "Little Joe," who nowadays is anything but little. Their 73 yesterday had a 35 out, or two strokes better than in their record score of 1939. In their 38 home, they had a five at the par-three 11th, but they had a grand finish, pars on the last five holes. Their card :

Out ..... 5 5 4 4 4 2 4 4 3—35
In ..... 5 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 4—38—73

The youngest son of the first day, E. N. Winship, Jr., of Salem, aged 11, won his father's admiration when, at the ninth hole, he exploded out of a deep trap, that must have looked like a tremendous cliff to him, to within three feet of the cup, whence his father sank the putt for their second three of that nine, because they had already had one at the sixth, after an 8 at the fifth.

Finally Took An 11

Again at the eleventh, father's short drive was selected and the slip of a son banged a bold pitch six feet from the cup, whence his father sank the putt for another 3. They also copped a 3 at the short 14th, making 3's at all the short holes and were even 5's for the last nine going to the home hole. Alas! father sliced a drive behind some traps, son used a number 8 iron to be safe, and topped it into the sand. Between them, they had played 5 before getting out on to the fairway, and wound up with an 11, but even then broke 100 by one stroke.

Older and more experienced players know what it is to get tangled up in a bunker. R. G. and Warren Hopkins banged away four times before they got out of a trap, and took 8 as one of two 8's in their round of 92. Durham Jones started his young hopeful out right in competition when, after taking son's drive and putting it eight feet from the cup at the 18th hole, said to his son, "You've got to sink that one, for I'm not going to putt." Thereupon his son sank it, for a birdie 3, and I'm here to say that birdie 3's on that finishing hole at Winchester are almost as scarce as hen's teeth, no matter what the tournament.

Braves Release Frank Demaree

The Boston Braves today announced that Frank Demaree, utility outfielder, has been given his unconditional release, following a telephone conference between Owner Bob Quinn here and Manager Casey Stengel, who is on the road with the club in Philadelphia.

Demaree, who makes his home in Beverly Hills, Calif., was in his second season with the Braves, having previously played for New York and Chicago in the National League. "We could have made a deal with another club for Demaree," said Secretary John Quinn in making the announcement, "but we preferred to let him make his own deal."

Hogan Off Game On the Eve Of Canadian Open

TORONTO, Aug. 5 (AP)—The locker-room boys are wondering today if they weren't a little hasty in conceding the Canadian open to tee-sized Ben Hogan.

When Hogan toured the championship layout at the Mississauga Club a few hours after his arrival yesterday he looked good only rarely to fall far behind the old maestro from Mamaroneck, N. Y., Craig Wood. Hogan's score wasn't recorded, but he was bothered by a hook and had trouble keeping clear of the swift-running Credit River which threads the 6,563-yard course.

Wood rolled home with a 70, two under par and two over the course record.

Wood and Hogan will tour Mississauga again today in preparation for the opening tomorrow of the three-day, 72-hole competition for the Canadian open's $3,600 in prize money and the Seagram Gold Cup.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	356	93	123	24	101	.345
Doerr	368	44	119	12	72	.323
Pesky	411	66	132	1	30	.321
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	432	77	127	11	36	.294
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Lupien	275	31	73	4	38	.266
Finney	216	37	55	1	23	.255
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Tabor	364	38	90	6	51	.247
Peacock	155	10	35	0	10	.226
Conroy	202	18	39	4	17	.193
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Lombardi	215	22	72	8	32	.335
Klutzz	160	18	46	1	25	.288
Holmes	402	38	109	3	26	.271
Waner	228	34	59	1	26	.259
Miller	420	38	104	4	34	.248
Fernandez	403	43	98	6	41	.243
West	323	38	78	11	35	.240
Cremp	147	9	35	3	16	.238
Roberge	60	6	14	1	6	.233
Sisti	297	36	68	4	28	.229
Demaree	187	19	42	3	24	.225
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	198	18	42	5	17	.212
Masi	58	11	12	0	5	.207
Cooney	160	18	31	0	6	.194

Greenberg an Officer

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Aug. 5 (AP)—Hank Greenberg, formerly of the Detroit Tigers, became a second lieutenant in the Army Air Force upon graduation from the Officers Candidate School here today.

Allen Tolmich, former Wayne University hurdler, and Chuck Fenske, the miler, also were commissioned as lieutenants after completing their 12-week courses.

Back in 1926 George Boller, Iowan, saw his first Iowa football game. He hasn't missed a home game since. But the record will be broken this fall. He's in the Army now.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Williams Swinging High

This will probably be Ted Williams' final American League session for the duration, and the great young Red Sox slugger means to make it his best. Before the umpires have shouted "Play ball" next spring, Ted expects to be a full fledged Naval air cadet, cramming for his wings. He will have little or no time for baseball while being pushed through the long daily routine at the Squantum Air Base. And a lot of pitchers will not be sorry.

Williams not only figures to repeat as batting champion, but should also be top man in runs batted in and homers—an honor spoken of in the press box as the triple crown.

Gehrig Did It

This so-called triple crown is one of the most elusive in the game. It is more rare, even, than the no-hitter. The last man to do it in the American League was the great Lou Gehrig of Yankee fame, who in 1934 topped the rank and file with a .363 average, 49 four-baggers, and 165 runs batted in. Oddly enough the Tigers, not the Yankees won the pennant that year. But it was no fault of Gehrig's. He was the original one-man-gang in the batter's box. And now along comes Williams to put on a similar show.

The reason why triple crown winners are so scarce, of course, is that it takes a great hitter to scale all three fields, and batters of that caliber are rare, indeed. It takes power, plus. Babe Ruth could do it. So could Jimmie Foxx. Joe Di Maggio is a cinch to make it. Smaller fellows with poke-hitting styles haven't a chance. Only by clearing the fences often can a big leaguer make the grade. And Williams is the type.

Close In 1941

The stringbean Red Sox star should make it on his fourth try. In 1939, as a freshman, he set the pace with 145 runs driven in, but Foxx was high in homers and Joe Di Maggio in batting. The following year Ted failed to lead anywhere, with Hank Greenberg first in R. B. I. and homers, and Di Maggio again No. 1 in batting. But in 1941 Williams made his first real bid with his sensational .406 average and 37 circuit clouts. Only in the R. B. I. column did he miss and the tally there was 125 for Di Maggio and 120 for him.

As this is written Williams is getting some competition from Yankee Joe Gordon in the batting race, but ball players will tell you that Ted is the better hitter of the two and will come out in front for the second straight year. Ted, too, is ahead in homers and run production, with a fairly comfortable margin in both.

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams

A critic need look no further than Williams to be convinced that the '42 baseball is less lively than the '41 sphere.

A year ago today the Red Sox clouter was moving at a brilliant .408 pace and at no time through August and September dropped under the elusive .400 level. In fact, between May 25 and the end of the season Ted's low in the batter's box was .393, at a time immediately following the All-Star Game when he was handicapped by an injury. Once in August he rose to .414 and scribes began weighing his chance of bettering Hugh Duffy's all-time .438 figure.

This year Williams is a year smarter, with the same pair of eyes and wrists, yet he is a long throw away from that memorable '41 gait. He hits balls as hard today, but they do not go as far. If the batting championship is won with a mark above .350, most of the ball players will be surprised.

Army Seeks Skeet Shooters For Duty as Aerial Gunners

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Whether it pops out of a trap or roars up from an Axis air field, it's just a clay pigeon to aerial gunners with a background of skeet shooting, so the Army Air Force, as well as the Navy, is looking for just such young men.

Skeet shooters, it has been discovered, have a running start toward excellence in that highly specialized branch of the service. That sport provides all the angles at which an aerial gunner would operate, as well as the speed of a moving target comparable to that of an airplane.

Capt. Robert W. Canfield, gunnery specialist of the Flying Training Command at Fort Worth, Texas, stopped here en route to Syracuse, N. Y., where his A. A. F. Flying Training Command squad will compete in the national skeet tournament beginning today, with special concentration on a challenge match with the Navy's skeet aces.

A handsome young man who himself was All-America skeet champion in 1940 and who holds the world 20-gauge record of 319 straight targets, Captain Canfield is enthused over the possibility of lining up skeet-experienced candidates for training in army aerial gunnery.

No. 1 Prospects

"They and others who shoot at rapidly moving targets are our No. 1 prospects," he explained. "We find that their training in leading a target makes them adapt themselves to aerial gunnery more readily.

"Do you know that about 80 per cent of the candidates at our schools have never fired a gun of any kind? The skeet shooters not only have fired guns, but have fired at moving targets at angles from zero to 90 degrees."

Captain Canfield explained that service as an aerial gunner is entirely voluntary, as a draftee or enlisted man cannot be ordered aloft without his consent, except for transport trips. However, the Army is making the aerial gunner's job as attractive as possible.

At the completion of the full course the volunteer gets gunner's wings, a staff sergeancy, and flying pay, which is 50 per cent more than basic pay.

Specifications

The candidates cannot be more than 30 years of age, weigh more than 175, be taller than five feet 10 inches, and must have perfect vision. They are sent to a basic training school for 13 weeks, spend five more weeks in advanced aerial gunnery, and then get further seasoning at an operational training center.

Trap and skeet shooting ranges have been set up at the schools, and the future gunners are graduated from these to machine gun training, with moving targets which the gunner must lead by at least 20 feet at 400 yards to score a hit. Later they pour lead at targets towed by a plane.

"The skeet shooter," Captain Canfield explained, "has learned to lead his target instinctively, and if his plane ever is in a tight spot where there is little time for thinking, he'll do the right thing anyway.

Secret Gadgets

"Of course there are numerous secret gadgets to aid in aiming, but performance all traces back to the ability of the individual man to shoot. And the gunner is just as important to a bomber crew as the pilot, or navigator, or bombardier."

That the Army team will make a strong bid for honors at Syracuse was indicated by the class of its members. One was Pvt. Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., a slim kid who won his first skeet title at 14 and has won about everything there is to win since. Lieut. Dudley Lee Braun, a Texan, was a leading pro last year. The other three members of the first team included Lieut. Graydon D. Hubbard of Elwood, Ind., former national amateur and pro champion; Lieut. Henry B. Joy, Jr., of Detroit, former captain of the All-America team, and Pvt. Fred D. Missildine of Sea Island, Ga., national pro champion last year.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	8	3	0	1.000
Hughson	24	12	3	.800
Brown	24	6	2	.750
Dobson	20	7	6	.538
Ryba	14	2	2	.500
Judd	21	7	8	.467
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Butland	15	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	19	1	0	1.000
Salvo	16	5	3	.625
Tost	26	9	7	.563
Sain	28	4	4	.500
Tobin	27	9	15	.375
Javery	31	7	13	.350
Earley	19	4	8	.333
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	19	1	4	.200

No-Hit, No-Run Game

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 5 (AP)—Jack Robinson of the Binghamton Triplets hurled a no-hit, no-run game last night against the Wilkes-Barre Barons of the Eastern League, winning 7 to 0, allowing only one base on balls, and hitting one batsman. He fanned five.

It was Robinson's 10th win against eight losses for the season.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW, FENWAY PARK, 3 P. M. Ladies Day
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub. 2195
Fenway Park, Ken. 6131

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

A CORDIAL WELCOME
Awaits Visitors to
★ BOSTON ★
at the
KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society
Complete Luncheon 45c
Luncheon Plates 30c
Delicious Dinners 60c

TWO EATING PLACES DEDICATED TO FINE FOOD
CARVER HOUSE 12 Carver Street (Just Off Boylston)
TOBY HOUSE Copley Square (Opposite Trinity Church)

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
In Cool, Attractive Gardens
OPEN 6 DAYS A WEEK
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord in our cool garden
Open Sundays

Particular People Lunch at
MILLER'S DRUG STORE Cor. Mass. & Norway
Delicious Specials Daily Sandwiches—Salads—Sodas—Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAILY DINNERS 75c, $1
SUNDAY DINNERS .. 75c, $1
Main 4-5500

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

HACKENSACK, N. J.

For Good Food—
NYSTROM'S
Route 4 No. Hackensack, N. J.
Tel. Hack. 2-4690
OPEN SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 65c

WESTFIELD, N. J.

Howard Johnson's
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Route 29
SPRINGFIELD—WESTFIELD LINE

PITTSBURGH

LUNCHEON—11 to 2:30
CENTRAL CAFETERIA
Delicious Food prepared by women cooks. "Like going home to Lunch."
327-331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Closed Sundays)

READING, PA.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Campus Outfits, Bright And Practical

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"College clothes?" queried the newspaper reporter as he saw me staring out the window wondering how to start this story. "Why, I could write about girls' college clothes with my eyes shut. Prettiest things in the world," he declared, "are girls' college clothes—pert, trim, brimful of enthusiasm as a couple of football games. Why, when I used to drive out around Wellesley, my wife would reach over automatically and murmur, 'Might as well give me the wheel. No use our running up a tree just because you're trying to keep track of what the well-dressed college girl is wearing.'

"Maybe it's because these girls are so wonderfully just themselves," he reminisced, "before too much of the clutter of life has been added. Maybe it's because they're so fresh and free, that I like to see them. But there's nothing so exciting as a new crop of girls in their new college clothes. And it's the same every year."

Hard Wear Ahead

Considering the college clothes I had seen in the market, I knew just what he meant. Even the salespeople who handle these clothes take on a kind of rejuvenated enthusiasm for them, and show them as though this year's output was distinct from anything they had ever shown before. This year the clothes themselves are strikingly forthright. There is an honesty of purpose about them that won't be denied. They mean exactly what they say. They are going to college for four years, lots of hard wear will be expected of them, and they mean to stand up.

Of course every college girl will have her individual preferences, but the fundamental layout of every wardrobe will be very generally the same. You will need as wide a range as possible of sweaters and skirts, that one good suit, a topper or two, flannel and corduroy slacks, housecoats, a couple of afternoon dresses and as many wool ones, a velveteen for dates, and at least one formal evening dress with its wide, engaging skirt, and possibly a jacket to go with it for double duty. These are besides the necessary tailored boys' shirts whose tails will fly free in the wind, shoes, and hats.

But let's consider this college clothes framework at close range.

Every campus will, on occasion, note the parade of the "good wool suit"—a garment to wear with a certain amount of pride this year, and with the best intentions in the world of taking proper care of it. Wools are precious. Stripes, bold Scotch plaids, herringbones, men's flannel—whatever the type of fabric—if it is wool, you'll want to look after it. This one article is a basic "must" for the successful college wardrobe. It may be a stunning imported plaid of British tweed, a Stroock woolen in luscious tomato red fashioned into a coat with a tuxedo trim of sturdy silvery muskrat. It might be one of Clare Potter's originals, featuring a gray men's wear flannel, with smart saddle leather trim and buttons. Another girl may choose a red tweed suit made after the cut of Winston Churchill's double-breasted sea jacket—quite irresistible with its double rows of buttons and square-cut trimness. It's a winner. So is another suit made with matching topcoat in nubby tweeds, snatched from beneath the very noses of the college men themselves.

Next to suits in importance is the right kind of a topcoat If you are a bit tired of the familiar camel's hair tan, you might like to consider a topcoat in gray which is 50 per cent camel's hair and 50 per cent wool, and made on the usual classic lines. A "Garbo" coat in gray whipcord velveteen, just above the knees in length, has a belt to tie it close, and plenty of glamour in its color.

Housecoats Important

Housecoats are important to the college girl. As housecoats are not permissible to wear to breakfast, clever designers have concocted housecoats that look like dresses—just a trifle longer. One is a light weight trench coat model in natural rayon gabardine, belted. Another, more feminine type, is of figured quilted cotton, zipped up the front. You can hardly tell it from a dress, but it is a housecoat. Sweeping quilted models are in evidence, though they are less voluminous. A housecoat that won't be able to appear at breakfast has a dark blue quilted rayon taffeta coat, lined with red and white polkadot silk—and is worn over pajamas of the same gay pattern. And there's not a girl alive who wouldn't get a laugh at herself in a Russian peasant night shirt made of white flannelette, cut up the sides like her grandad's, but, unlike his, embroidered in Russian cross-stitch designs around the neck, the cuffs, and the pockets.

There are slacks in plenty—long ones, short ones, and plain shorts. Gray men's flannel "long" shorts are stunning worn with a gray and red plaid shirt, a collarless gray flannel jacket, and an accommodating crew cap of the same material.

Slacks, Long and Short

Long and short slacks, and shorts, in natural corduroy, worn with a box fingertip jacket are set off by a black cashmere pull-over—a dramatic contrast. Black and white shepherd plaid long shorts, and short slacks, are interesting when worn with either a white shirt or a black pull-over sweater. Mittens, too, and shawls in this material are seen.

Dresses are simple, well cut, and gay. A date dress of velveteen in jewel tones is a "must" for most of the girls. There are many light wool dresses and some heavier ones. A gold wool dress is quite casual in cut, for example, in spite of its four jeweled buttons which give it a gala air. Have a set of interchangeable buttons, and you change the character of the dress.

You will notice a lot of purple and violet in the college clothes this fall. One two-piece suit, which can be worn as a date dress, has a peplum back to its jacket—pert and pretty—and comes in a deep soft purple with plastic purple buttons of the same shade. Dirndl types are still in evidence. A violet wool is made this way, set off with rows of ric-rac braid in the same color—a row just above the hem of the skirt, and used as a trim on the bodice.

Hats college girls are choosing—and they are going so far as to choose them at least—include the gray Etón flannel cap—a favorite with shorts — "pork pies" for threatening weather, and to clap jauntily on the back of the head when worn with a regular army trench coat. Black velvet pompadour hats step out sedately with date dresses and highlight the whole college picture by swift contrast.

Stephen Elliot

The red plaid kilt above is a wrap-around and the scarf, with its two large pockets, is worn over the blouse and tucked in under the belt. A short wool casual jacket completes the costume. (Top center) The newest adaptation of the espadrille is shown in black suede with lift and platform, and lacing tied around the ankle—a Mabel and Charles Julianelli design. The shoes are worn with a gray hollow cut velveteen suit and matching stitched velveteen pill box. All outfits pictured here are from Saks Fifth Avenue (College Shop).

Two popular features of the fall fashion picture—plaids and slacks—combine in the outfit above. The red clan plaid slacks are worn with matching vest and a red flannel casual coat.

This date dress is of black velvet with aqua lace shoulder and pocket trim, and is worn with a black velvet hat.

Women's 'Y' Part in the U. S. O. Vital to Wives of Service Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Assisting the United Service Organizations, Inc., in its work of meeting the needs of women and girls in the defense areas in addition to those of service men during off-duty hours, stands the trained personnel and the machinery of the Young Women's Christian Association. As one of the six national groups which make up the U. S. O., the Association has found its major task to be that of adjusting the wives and families of service men, women factory workers in "boom-towns" and women employees on camp grounds, to new living conditions.

Miss Emma P. Hirth, Executive Secretary of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, who has made several published studies of careers for women, is the "Y's" representative on the U. S. O., serving as a member of the latter's executive committee.

She has emphasized that the welfare of these thousands of transplanted feminine defense forces is as important as is that of the service men in the front lines. Over - crowded communities, stranded wives, leisure activities for factory workers in a strange town—all of these present problems which need careful solution by the United Service Organizations, which devotes 5 per cent of funds received for improvement of conditions for women in war industrial plants.

Girl Helpers Sacrificing

"The girls who today are taking their place among the forces behind the lines," Miss Hirth said, "are to a great extent without experience for the tasks before them, particularly for those they must discharge in war production industry. Hundreds of these girls are living far from their own families. They are lonely, often frightened. Yet they are as essential parts of the great American war machine as the service men on the fighting line, for without the weapons they help forge, the soldier and sailor cannot function.

"To help keep these girls happy and fit for their job is one major contribution which the Y. W. C. A. is making to the U. S. O."

American women, as seen by Miss Hirth, are found strengthening the nation at three points—as members of their own families, as members of working groups and as functioning citizens. The vast experience of her association in helping the individual girl to make new social adjustments is coming prominently into play with newly imposed war conditions.

"To keep workers in war production plants, nurses on camp grounds, waitresses in cantonment areas working to full capacity during work hours and still fit to function as normal people in their free time, is one important function of the Y. W. C. A. in the U. S. O.," she added.

Rockefeller's Tribute

A tribute to the "motherly and sisterly companionableness" which makes the United Service Organization function effectively for the service men in off-hours, was paid by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Honorary Chairman of the U. S. O. War Fund Campaign. The men are being made to feel that "somebody cares and cares vitally," he pointed out.

"We must bring spiritual power to our fighting forces if they are to be invincible," Mr. Rockefeller declared. "That is the high task of the U. S. O."

Giving a picture of what she found on a tour of some of the organization's 419 clubs and 218 other units, Miss Eleanor Wilson who is executive assistant ot Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, newly appointed Chairman of the National Women's Committee of the U. S. O., told how a spirit of homey friendliness prevails at these centers, wherever the full responsibility for carrying out the original purpose is assumed. She spoke particularly of the popularity of the Sunday night suppers among the service men on week-end leave; also of there being "always the piano" as an unfailing source of entertainment; of parties, games and the many offers of women bringing along needles and thread—"to keep the men in stitches."

Los Angeles Library Making Reputation as War Adjunct

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Los Angeles Public Library is fast disproving the traditional notion that libraries are necessarily cloistered retreats from the day's activity by stepping into the front ranks of local agencies vitally and closely geared to Los Angeles' war effort.

In the less than eight months since Pearl Harbor, its Defense Information Desk has dealt with 36,832 questions asked by organizations, business houses, and individuals in search of data often vital to the carrying on of this large City's wartime business.

From all over Los Angeles County, from every part of California, from Massachusetts, Washington, Nevada, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, the questions have poured in.

The local Post Office Department says that no one in the City has a list of wartime organizations comparable for completeness with what the library has compiled. All the Government agencies, all their sub-departments from ABC to XYZ—and these are as numerous hereabouts as the sands of the sea—are listed, and mailing directions can be had for the asking.

This public library is giving a wartime service to the people of Los Angeles which indicates the large field opening before librarians as community advisers in practically every known department of useful knowledge. The librarian, more and more, is presiding over a clearing house for informative and educational facilities tremendous in scope.

A year ago the Los Angeles Public Library tried to highlight this trend by an exhibit where machine tools lent by defense plants were shown side by side with books—books being played up as tools of vital information.

Because it is part of the public library's lot to depend on the taxpayer for funds, it is important to the Los Angeles Public Library that its Defense Information Desk is being sponsored by the City Defense Council, of which Mayor Fletcher Bowron is Chairman.

Through a superb organization of material that may have as much value for postwar research workers as it holds for the man who needs information right now, the Desk is quickly able to tell inquirers how to send packages to American soldiers outside the United States, where to send descriptions of inventions that may help to win the war, how to make tires last longer, how to obtain a birth certificate, what to do about getting priority numbers, and so on.

The Library is also co-operating with the City Defense Council by turning its lecture room over to one of Mayor Bowron's subcommittees, the Consumer Interest Committee.

Five Million Women Are Needed

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C.

Machinery for a nation-wide occupational registration of women, with a view to cataloguing the country's total adult resources, may be included in war service legislation now being drawn for consideration by Congress, creditable sources said today.

A Manpower Commission spokesman, who wished to remain anonymous, estimated one of every three or four housewives, between 18 and 44, may be needed to attain full war production.

Paul V. McNutt, manpower chief, has estimated that around 5,000,000 more women must be placed in jobs by the end of 1943.

Of the 53,300,000 persons now employed, according to Work Projects Administration reports, 13,900,000 are women. Of the 1,700,000 persons given new jobs from May to June, the WPA said 700,000 were women—about 40 per cent.

A registration of women over 18 in the Detroit area will be conducted next week, and possibly will serve as a model for a nation-wide count, if the Manpower Commission and Congress decide one is necessary.

The Detroit registration, sponsored by the War Production Board and the United States Employment Service, is expected to provide a worker reservoir that can be tapped when all available men of the area are put to work.

Of the 650,000 women in the Detroit environs, the registration sponsors predict that 80,000 will be needed in war plants by November, with additional thousands to be called upon in 1943.

Registration cards will be delivered to homes and apartments in the area by mail carriers. The cards, to be filled out and returned within 48 hours, will ask each registrant, among other things, if she is available for work either full or part-time; the types of work preferred; and whether (if she is a mother) she will accept work if nursery school care is provided for her children.

Mr. McNutt recently reported that a survey of occupations in 21 key war industries indicated that 80 per cent of the jobs could be done by women.

Employment of thousands more mothers in war industries now is being made possible by establishment of new war nursery schools, for which the WPA is expending a minimum of $6,000,000 throughout the country.

All men who registered under selective service now are being classified according to occupations, having answered special questionnaires.

Big Sister Association Aids Toronto Girls With Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Not "problem girls" but girls with problems are the Little Sisters who receive the friendly counsel and help of the Big Sister Association in Toronto, Canada.

Thus Miss Helen Robertson, the General Secretary, gives a key to the success of the organization, founded in 1916 to cope with social problems arising out of World War I. Proving its usefulness then, it continued its aid to young girls through the years of peace and now, with a quarter of a century behind it, has expanded to meet the increased needs resulting from the present war. It has changed its methods, too, says Miss Robertson, from the handling of problem cases to efforts to prevent them.

The organization, with its permanent staff of trained social workers, in addition to a large circle of interested voluntary workers, is ever on the lookout for girls who, through force of circumstances, lack proper home training and must therefore turn to someone outside the home for the guidance and opportunities they have been denied. Its aim is to promote the welfare of these girls by vocational and educational guidance, scholarship assistance; and by making adjustments in the girls' lives so as to remove the cause of trouble.

War Increases Problems

The Association, faced with direct and indirect effects of the war on the lives of the Little Sisters—perhaps father in the army, mother working at munitions, father's wages inadequate in a time of rising prices—is playing its part in the national defense program. It is extending its services in an effort to protect girls from the greater hazards of wartime, and to offer them such guidance and opportunities as will better fit them for the responsibilities of tomorrow.

The girls may be referred to the Big Sisters by parents or relatives, interested teachers, public health nurses, the Juvenile Court, or other Little Sisters. Each girl, Miss Robertson explained, is recognized as an individual with a personality of her own, and treated accordingly. Some problems are so simple that it may only be necessary to give friendly counsel and supervision to the girls and their parents, to make adjustments in their school or social life, to find suitable recreation or employment, to give material assistance in the way of clothes, shoes, or other necessities, or to provide opportunities for advanced education and vocational guidance. Sometimes with more serious problems it may be necessary to change the girl's environment entirely.

Broken Homes to Blame

Not all the problems are of economic origin, or those created directly by the war. Last year 58 per cent of the girls referred to the Association were from broken homes. There are many motherless girls like Susie, whose father clings to his only daughter. She has therefore no idea how to play with children. Nancy's parents have both passed on and her grandmother has taken her to raise. The difference in age has been a barrier to understanding and Nancy's unhappiness is reflected in her wayward behavior. There are girls like Clara and Sadie, with shiftless, irresponsible parents. They try to escape from the drab realities of life by daydreaming in school, or by seeking adventure in playing truant.

In recent years the use of combined group and case work as a means of more satisfactory social adjustment has been successful and 20 Big Sister groups have been carried on throughout the city. Many churches have opened their clubrooms for the weekly meetings, which have had an average attendance of 200 girls.

During the past year, the Big Sister Association befriended 939 girls, according to Miss Robertson.

The scholarship work carried on by the Big Sisters is to provide educational opportunities for those who could not otherwise have them, and in addition to give vocational guidance. Scholarship opportunities are made available to the girls through the financial assistance of the members of the Big Sister Circles and other interested friends. Financial aid for school needs is even more necessary now with the increased cost of living for girls whose families exist on a small, fixed pension or allowance. During the past year, 61 such girls were given assistance, and at the same time 12 other scholarship girls completed training sufficient for them to find satisfactory jobs.

The scholarship secretary gives the girls their allowances, and discusses frankly with them the many problems which confront a school girl, such as personality, appearance, choice of friends, home relationships, and recreation. On completion of her course, the Little Sister is invited to join the Big Sister Scholarship Alumnae, where she meets other scholarship graduates. This club plans its own programs, and assists present scholarship girls wherever possible.

Another service which is considered of great value to the girls is that of vocational guidance, which is available at all times.

Old Window Shades Have a Use Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Don't throw away your old tan-colored opaque window shades if they are the cloth-base type, even though they are soiled and torn. I used mine to make 17 beautiful and useful articles for my home and gifts for friends.

First, I collected an assortment of strong cardboard boxes at the grocery store. Then I bought a can of inexpensive white house paint, a smaller can of undercoat white paint, a pint of boiled oil, clear shellac, thinner for shellac, two small paint brushes, a small tube of burnt umber and some flake glue at a total cost of $2.97.

I put the glue into an old can, poured on boiling water, and stirred it over a very low fire until it was dissolved. While it cooled I went on to the next step.

Waste Paper Boxes First

My first project was waste paper boxes. From selected boxes I cut off the cover flaps, saving these for the scrap-book covers, sheet music binders, etc., I later made up. Having measured the first box to be covered, I tore off (shades tear off better than they cut) the worn, threadbare parts of a shade and from the best part got the five pieces for the inside of the box. I learned by doing, to cover the inside first.

Using a paint brush, I put glue on the piece of window shade first, so the dampness would make it soft and pliable, then brushed lightly, a coat of glue onto the box panel to which it was to be applied. Whenever the glue got too thick I added a little warm water.

After covering the four inner sides, making a lap of half an inch at corners, I applied the bottom piece. The four outside pieces were cut long enough to allow an inch for tucking inside at the top and under at the bottom. Corners were slashed to permit smooth overlapping. The bottom piece was put on last.

Process Is Sure

Air bubbles and wrinkles were smoothed out with a piece of clean cloth. Sounds difficult. It is easier than getting a crust on a cherry pie.

When the box was completed, covered inside and out, I let it dry thoroughly, then painted it inside and out with the undercoat white and let it dry again.

Next I put on the first coat of outside white paint. No sandpapering between coats. I used plenty of oil in the paint to insure smoothness. Oil is better than turpentine for this job. When this coat was dry I put on the second one, let it dry again, and was ready to antique it.

I mixed a small amount of burnt umber with boiled oil in a fruit jar lid. I dipped a piece of clean linen cloth (leaves no lint) into the very thin brown mixture and with it swiftly smeared with brushing strokes, the inside of the box, working until I got the desired shade. If too dark, I rubbed it off hastily and lightly with a clean cloth dampened with oil.

The outside of the box was treated in the same way. I got a beautiful effect on the outside panels by making the center light, shading to very dark toward top, bottom and corners. When it had the desired old linen finish, I let it dry.

Finally, I applied a coat of shellac, let it dry and applied the second coat for a permanent finish that would be moisture proof.

That is the basic formula for covering boxes with old opaque window shades and making them look like lovely old linen. There are as many variations as one's imagination can produce. I pasted warm autumn-colored pictures on some of my articles, as the wood box for a living room fireplace.

S. T.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

TRANSFORMATIONS

Individually designed to solve your particular hair problem. Easy to adjust — undetectable.

Call for consultation—no obligation to purchase. Write for Booklet "C."
Bring your old Transformation, personally, and we will re-dress it FREE. Out-of-town residents enclose this adv.

B. CLÉMENT 665 Fifth Ave. at 53rd St. Suite 614, N. Y. City Established 1900 Plaza 5-2540

"IN TWO SHAKES OF A SWAN'S TAIL — LOADS AND LOADS OF BABY-GENTLE SUDS!"

... Just a shake-and-a-half, really!

• Yessir, Swan gives oodles of baby-gentle suds that last 'n last! And, it's pure as an angel, mild as imported castile. Swan the dishes ... Swan the baby ... Swan your undies ... Swan yourself! It's Swanderful!

NEW! SWAN FLOATING SOAP
LEVER BROTHERS CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
TUNE IN: Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
Tuesday nights—See radio page

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	319,180
1942 volume to date	60,871,536
1941 volume to date	83,214,459

Stocks Yield Ground Under Mild Selling

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Stocks were under mild selling pressure in today's market, with a few leaders showing losses of big fractions to a point or more.

As the close approached there was some tendency toward improvement. Turnover was at the relatively gentle pace of about 300,000 shares.

Leading a zig-zag retreat were such issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Douglas, Santa Fe, Union Carbide, American Smelting and Western Union. Timken Roller Bearing got down more than 2 on announcement of a smaller dividend.

Most spectacular performance of the day came in the curb market where four preferred issues of Empire Gas & Fuel, under stimulus of approval of a recapitalization plan of the SEC, moved up as much as 10 or so on what, for these odd-lot stocks, was good volume.

Commodities felt the depressing influence of a sagging share market. At Chicago wheat lost 3/8 to 1 1/8 cents a bushel and corn was off 7/8 to 1 1/8 cents. Cotton at New York had lost 70 to 90 cents a bale just before the finish.

A considerable part of the attention of the financial district was concentrated on the reception of the Government's "tap" issue of 2½ per cent bonds, the second time the Treasury has tried the "open-end" method which leaves the subscription books available for an indefinite period, so long as new orders in volume continue to come in.

So far, the big insurance companies, at which the offering seems primarily directed, have subscribed a little less than the $445,000,000 they took out of a total of $882,000,000 in the offering in May, but the other classes of investors have appeared in a better buying mood, and present indications are the May grand total might be exceeded.

Fractional gains and losses were well distributed over the bond market near the final hour today.

Good sized blocks of Rock Island refunding 4s at slightly above 14 and the road's general 4s at around 25 featured late dealings.

Bonds Shift Narrowly

There was a further slight easing of prices for existing U. S. Government bonds as the drive to market the currently offered 2½ per cent "tap" loan continued with good results, especially from the large insurance firms.

Corporate loans ahead slightly most of the time included Consolidated Oil 3½s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Armour 4s, New Haven 4½s and Western Union 4½s.

Unchanged to a little lower were Portland General Electric 4½s, New York Central 5s, Montana Power 3¾s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s, International Hydro-Electric 6s and Cleveland Union Terminal 5s.

New South Wales 5s and Australia 4½s were among foreign dollar issues showing some improvement.

Power Production 11.8 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—A fourth consecutive weekly rise in electric power distribution was reported by the Edison Electric Institute for the period ended Aug. 1. Output of 3,649,146,000 kilowatthours was .6 of one per cent above that of the previous week.

Power production was 11.8 per cent ahead of the 3,263,082,000 kilowatthours reported for the week of Aug. 2, 1941.

The Pacific Coast reported the greatest gain over last year's figures, 23.8 per cent, with the southern states next at 20 per cent.

Other regional increases in power use compared with last year were Rocky Mountain 8.1 per cent, Central Industrial 7.5, Mid-Atlantic 6.7, New England 6.4 and West Central 5.6

Grain Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Losses of a cent a bushel or more were posted in the wheat, corn and rye futures pits here today as the grain market reflected renewed selling which brokers blamed largely on war news.

However, these losses, which put prices back to around seasonal lows, were reduced by a late rally.

The favorable crop outlook also had a bearish effect on the market, and there was little support from commercial interests such as mill or baking trade buyers.

London Market Is Irregular

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The volume of trading in stocks expanded today but the trend was irregular at the close.

International issues registered slight net gains with Brazilian and Mexican bonds firm. British funds were idle.

Industrials held about even, home rails eased and oils were off a bit. Kaffirs were dull.

City Ice & Fuel Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—City Ice & Fuel Co., reported six months' net profit of $740,513, an increase of $72,231 over 1941's first half. Volume rose $3,623,001 to $17,856,882 with increased icing of freight cars, heavier coal orders and increased ice sales to munitions plants.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L 1.60a	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞A'g 4	
48¾	41½	Acme Sti (4)	1	42½	43½	43½Jul 24	
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼ — ⅛	
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	20	19⅞	20 Jul 31	
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜ —	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	10	33	32⅞	32⅞ — ⅝	
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	5	⅜	⅜	⅜A'g 4	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾A'g 4	
6	3½	All'gpf$3ow	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾A'g 3	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞ — ⅜	
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛ + ⅛	
4⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4¼	4	4 A'g 4	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	131	131	131 A'g 4	
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10 Jul 24	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	13	13		
6¼	4	Allied St .30e	1	5	5	5	
81	6	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67 Jul 30	
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	9	23¾	23½	23½ — ⅜	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17¼	17	17¼ + ⅛	
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞ —	
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½Jul 29	
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	52½	52½	52½ — ½	
23⅛	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	2	19⅝	19¼	19⅝ — ⅛	
48¼	25¼	Am Agri 1½g	9	26¾	26⅞	26⅞ — ⅛	
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7	7	7 — ⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½Jul 22	
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	25	25	25	
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	9	64	63¾	63¾ + ⅛	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166 Jul 23	
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	23½	23½	23½	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞A'g 4	
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼ + ¼	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107 Jul 27	
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87 A'g 3	
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5½	5½	5½A'g 4	
22¼	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	9	16½	16⅜	16⅜A'g 4	
10½	8⅞	Am Distill	3	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛	
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	2	⅞	⅞	⅞ — ⅛	
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	2	4	4	4 A'g 4	
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼Jul 25	
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜ — ⅛	
24½	16¼	AFP5½pf .60k	6	23¼	23¼	23¼ — ¾	
28¼	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝ + ⅜	
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	7	2¾	2	2⅜A'g 4	
32	5½	Am-H SS 1½e	12	27½	27	27½ +1⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ — ⅛	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34 Jul 17	
49	36⅞	Am Home 2.40a	1	49	49	49	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾A'g 4	
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31 Jul 30	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼Jul 29	
7	5⅞	Am Inv III .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞Jun 29	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛ — ⅛	
89½	65	Am Locpf 3½2k	7	76	76	76 — ½	
11½	9½	Am M&F .40a	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼Jul 29	
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23	16	Am Metal (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾A'g 4	
½	½	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜ — ¼	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	2	14	14	14 A'g 1	
4⅜	3¾	Am R&S .15e	18	4⅛	4¼	4¼ — ⅛	
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	6	10	9⅞	9⅞ — ⅛	
5⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	4	6¼	6¼	6¼A'g 3	
9	6¾	Am Seat ½e	7	9	9	9 A'g 1	
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	4	38¾	38½	38⅝ — ⅞	
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144½	144½A'g 1	
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	33	33	33 A'g 3	
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	2	18	17¾	18 — ½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼Jul 30	
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½ — ¼	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾ — ¼	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	-	86½	86¼	86½Jul 27	
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19½	19½	19½A'g 4	
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	11	116¼	115¾	116¼	
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	15	42¾	42½	42¾ + ¼	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tb B 1¾e	12	44⅛	44	44	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133½	123½	133½ + ½	
5	2¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4½	4½ + ⅛	
28½	22	Am Visc 1¾e	18	28¾	27¾	28 — ¼	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114	114	114 Jul 30	
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	5	2¼	2¼	2¼A'g 3	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞Jul 25	
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ — ⅛	
76⅜	54	Am Wool pf 4k	1	57½	57½	57½ —1	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅛	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43	43	43	
28⅝	22⅜	Anacon (1½e)	20	25¾	25½	25½ — ½	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾Jul 30	
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9 Jul 23	
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½ + ⅛	
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	2	32	32	32 A'g 3	
1113⅛	1073⅛	Armn Del pf 7	2	1084¼	1077⅛	1084¼A'g 3	
4¼	2¾	Armour III	2	2¾	2¾	2¾A'g 4	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
66	50	Arm Inl pf	1	50	50	50 A'g 1	
29	21	Armstr' C ½e	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜ — ⅛	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4¼	1⅜	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4 — ⅛	
⅝	⅜	Asso Dry Gds	1	5	5	5 — ¼	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	67½	67½	67½Jul 24	
63	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60½	60½	60½A'g 1	
26¼	20	Associates I 2	1	23½	23½	26½ + ⅜	
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	74	42⅝	42½	41⅜ —1¼	
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	5	65⅞	65¾	65¾ — ¼	
27¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	19	26⅛	25⅞	25⅝ — ⅛	
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾ + ¾	
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼A'g 4	
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛ — ⅛	
109¼	96¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	101	101	101 A'g 4	
7	6⅞	Atlas Cp ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½ + ¼	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜Jul 22	
70	43	Atlas Pw 1¾e	1	47	47	47 Jul 23	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2 A'g 3	
4⅛	¾	Aviat Co .10e	2	3	2⅞	3 + ⅛	

B

41¾	9¾	Baio Loco ct	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
4⅜	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	4	⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ — ¼	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5	5	5 + ⅛	
10¾	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	9¼	9¼	9¼ + ⅛	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾Jul 28	
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼ — ⅛	
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	20	20	20 Jul 29	
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	23	23	23 Jul 30	
1041⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103 Apr25	
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛Apr15	
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	81	81	81 —2	
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	7½	7½	7½A'g 1	
11⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜A'g 3	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	10	31½	31	31½	
14	9⅞	Bent I L .77e	2	13	13	13	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾ +1¼	
24¼	17⅜	Best Foods 1 60a	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
65¾	41⅜	Beth Steel 3e	19	55⅞	53	53¾ — ¾	
121	102	Beth Steel pf 7	1	100½	100½	100½A'g 3	
24	13¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	22	22	22 — ¼	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	15⅝	15	15 —1	
7⅜	3⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	2	12¼	11¾	12¼	
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	23	14¾	14¼	14¼ — ⅞	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	31	31	31 — ⅜	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½ + ⅛	
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	7	20½	20¼	20½ + ⅛	
25⅛	19¾	Borg-War .80e	8	24¾	24½	24⅝ — ⅛	
2½	1¾	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2 A'g 4	
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	2	30	30	30 + ¼	
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝Jul 24	
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	4	8	7⅞	8	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	18¼	18	18 — ½	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¾	28⅛	28¾ + ⅛	
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	35¼	35¼	35¼ + ¾	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛Jul 1	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1 A'g 3	
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7⅝	7½	7½ — ⅛	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾Jul 20	
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜ — ⅛	
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾ — ⅛	
3¾	¼	Budd Mfg	6	2¾	2¼	2¼ — ⅛	
7¼	6	Budd Wh(3½e)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼ + ⅛	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12 A'g 1	
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞ — ⅛	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	2	25⅛	25	25⅛Jul 30	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18¾	18½	18¾ — ¼	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55¼	55¼	55¼Jul 25	
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .30e	11	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½A'g 4	
6¼	5	Butler Br .60a	1	5	5	5	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1¾a	1	20½	20½	20½A'g 1	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾A'g 3	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	7	7	7 — ¼	
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	13	13	13 Jul 30	

C

19¾	16½	Calif P pf 1¾	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
51¾	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½Jul 23	
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅝	⅝	⅝ + ⅛	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ + ⅛	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	14	14¼	14	14	
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝ — ⅛	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	1	4¼	4¼	4¼ — ⅛	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	31½	31½	31½	
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼A'g 4	
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1¾e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾ — ¾	
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜A'g 4	
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	69½	68	69½A'g 4	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	34½	34	34½	
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	3	19¼	19¼	19¼A'g 4	
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛	
23½	16	Cent Aq 13¼a	2	16½	16½	16½A'g 4	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝A'g 4	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞A'g 4	
18	11	CenVioletta 1e	3	12	12	12	
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅛Jul 1	
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	30½	30	30½A'g 3	
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ — ⅛	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17 Jul 27	
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾Jul 25	
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜Jul 29	
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	15	31¼	31⅛	31⅛ — ⅛	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93⅜	94⅜	94⅜ + ⅜	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1¼	¾	¾A'g 4	
⅝	⅛	Chi Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	2⅜	Chi&E Ill A	4	3¼	3¼	3¼ — ⅛	
24½	13⅛	Chi Gr Bdg .60	1	15	15	15 — ⅛	
65⅛	43⅛	Chi Gr W pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ — ⅜	
13½	8¾	Chi Mail ¼g	3	9⅞	¾	⅞A'g 3	
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝ — ⅛	
39¼	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35 Jul 23	
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	48	48	48 A'g 1	
⅜	⅜*	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛A'g 4	
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¼	¼	¼Jul 20	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	½	½	½A'g 4	
13¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11 Jul 27	
13⅜	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½Jul 30	
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼Jul 24	
63⅞	43⅛	Chrysler Cp 2e	28	60¾	60⅛	60⅛ — ½	
10¾		City I&F 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½ — ¼	
3	2⅞	City Stores	4	2½	2½	2½	
34½	28	Clark Eq 1¾e	1	31	31	31 A'g 4	
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	38½	38½	38½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	32¾	32¾	32¾ — ⅛	
80½	56½	Coca Cola 1¾e	2	76½	76½	76½ — ½	
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾A'g 4	
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	8	14¾	14½	14⅝ — ¼	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	
15½	10⅜	Collins & A	7	14¼	14	14 A'g 4	
18⅛	12⅛	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½A'g 4	
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜A'g 4	
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾A'g 3	
13¼	11⅛	Col G&E .10g	6	1¼	1¼	1¼ + ⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	2	32¾	32½	32½ — ⅞	
8⅜	5⅛	Columbia Pict	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾ — ¼	
30	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30	30	30 A'g 3	
74	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	73	73	73 A'g 3	
22⅛	16⅛	Comi Credit 3	21	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛ + ⅛	
101	91⅛	Comi C pf 4¼	1	101	101	101 Jul 13	
27⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	13	26¾	26½	26¾ + ⅛	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¾	1	105	105	105 Jul 23	
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	11	8⅞	8¾	8⅞ — ⅛	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	13	23	22½	23 + ¾	
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¾e	13	19¼	18¾	18⅞ — ⅜	
105	97⅛	Comed pf 5	1	101	101	101 A'g 4	
33⅜	17⅛	Conde N .40e	6	2	2	2 — ⅛	
21¼	12½	Congoleum-N 1	12	15½	15⅛	15⅛ — ⅛	
21¼	15	Consol Alrc 1e	6	15¾	15⅝	15¾ — ¼	
11¾	9¼	Cons Cig 1⅓g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼ + ⅛	
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	7	4½	4¼	4⅜ — ⅛	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	49	13⅜	13¼	13¼ — ⅛	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	87	87	87 — ¾	
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛A'g 4	
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛	
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾Jul 27	
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞A'g 4	
7⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	15	7	7	6⅞ — ⅜	
333⅜	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	32½	32½	32½A'g 4	
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89¼	85¼	85¼ + ¼	
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜ — ¼	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	6	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	90	90	90 Jul 31	
28	21¼	Cont Can(¾e)	4	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ¾e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	
3¼	2¼	Cont Mot .10e	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜ + ⅛	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	19	22½	23	23½ + ¼	
17⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼ + ⅛	
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½Jul 29	
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	48½	47¾	47¾ — ¾	
3¾	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾A'g 4	
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝Jul 29	
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝ + ½	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝Jul 31	
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¾e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞ — ¼	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	9	36¾	36¾	36¾A'g 4	
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾A'g 4	
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	6	27	26⅞	26⅞ — ¾	
79¾	53	Crucible pf (5)	7	65⅜	65	65¾A'g 4	
9	5	Cub-Am S

Commerce and Finance

Investigation of 'Black Market' Steel Charges Ordered

Business and Industry

Debt Credit Plan for Tax Relief Gains

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—A debt credit plan of tax relief appeared to be in the offing today for the little fellows who pinch pennies to pay the monthly installment on their homes as well as for proprietors of civilian businesses facing higher taxes and shrinking revenues.

Still vague in details, the plan had varying degrees of public endorsement from a majority of the 21 members of the Senate Finance Committee which is considering a revenue bill calling for $6,271,000,000 in new taxes.

Debt Credits

The proposal would permit individuals to subtract from their taxable income an amount equal to payments actually made on investment debts they contracted before a specified date, possibly January 1, 1942.

The amount which thus could be charged off would be limited to a certain percentage of the income—just as deductions for charity donations cannot exceed 15 per cent—and probably would be further limited to a total ranging from $300 to $500.

Suggested deductions under this proposal included payments on home mortgages, life insurance premiums and other relatively essential debts.

The aid for debt-burdened businesses would be carried out on a somewhat similar plan, with both proposals possibly combined with a post-war tax rebate for those individuals and corporations not requiring special relief.

Plan Seen Sound

Chairman Walter George, (D) of Georgia, who has called the debt credit plan "sensibly sound," told reporters that a great deal of work would have to be done on the proposal to make certain that it was applied equitably to all taxpayers and to prevent loopholes from developing.

He said he approved generally a proposal made to the committee yesterday by W. P. Hobby, publisher of the Houston, Texas, Post and former Governor of Texas, to allow small businesses without war contracts a credit against surtaxes of 5 per cent yearly of the amount of their outstanding debts for retiring those obligations.

Senator Robert Taft, (R) of Ohio, said he favored merging the individual and corporation proposals in one comprehensive plan, covering debt payments, government bond purchases and post-war rebates for taxpayers who had no need of the relief provisions.

Sales Tax Urged

A spokesman for the National Retail Dry Goods Association urged the Finance Committee to adopt a 5 per cent retail sales tax to be in force until six months after the end of the war.

Disagreeing with the Treasury Department's contention that a federal sales tax would be inflationary, Jay Iglauer, chairman of the association's taxation committee, declared such a levy would be "distinctly deflationary" and would siphon off considerable excess purchasing power.

Senator Arthur Vandenburg, (R) of Michigan, agreed with Mr. Iglauer's conclusion, declaring "it is absurd to say that a fixed government tax is inflationary."

Plan Outlined

"We propose the adoption of a war retail sales tax of 5 per cent of the purchase price of all tangible personal property to be paid by the consumer at the time of purchase," Mr. Iglauer told the committee. "It should apply to all sorts of tangible personal property, much of which may not commonly be sold through retail stores.

"In addition to everything ordinarily known as consumer goods, it should apply to all purchases of machinery, fixtures, supplies, factory and store equipment, etc.; exempting only the purchase of such items as are required for the production of war materials.

"The tax should not apply to personal or professional services, such as those of physicians, dentists, attorneys, or to salaries and wages, or to rents, or to the cost of insurance. This recommendation contemplates the repeal of the manufacturers' excise taxes except those on tobacco, liquor, gasoline and oil, and the repeal of the retail excise taxes on furs, jewelry and toilet goods."

Record Salt Production Is Predicted for 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—New record salt production in 1942 because of vast quantities used for war purposes was predicted by John L. Ryon, International Salt Co. vice-president in charge of sales.

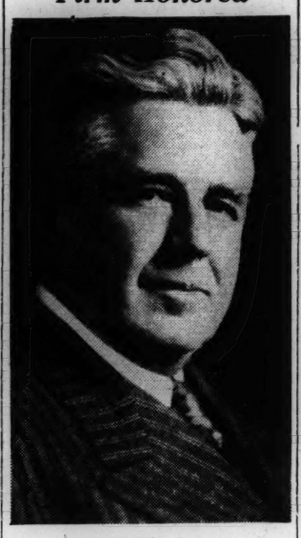
Production of mined salt and salt evaporated from brine was expected to exceed 6,200,000 tons in 1942, a record high and 250,000 tons more than 1941.

More than 80 per cent of United States output will be needed for industry, Mr. Ryon said, adding that, contrary to popular belief, only a small percentage of total production was used for human consumption.

Chemicals obtained from salt play a part in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, many high explosives, high-octane gasoline, ethylene gylcol, poison gases, and the like, Mr. Ryon said.

Each ton of magnesium, he said, involved the use of five tons of salt, while chlorine, used at the rate of about a million tons yearly, required more than a million and three quarters tons of salt in its manufacture.

Firm Honored



G. H. Niemeyer

President of Handy & Harman, Bridgeport, Conn., announces his firm has been awarded the new Joint Army-Navy Production Award for high achievement in the production of silver and silver alloys for use in war equipment. The award applies to all of the company's organization and plants and will be formally presented August 15.

Management-Labor Conditions Praised In California Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Under the stress of the Japanese menace some "curious and wonderful" things are happening in the realm of management-labor relations in California, according to John Chamberlain, director of the bureau of labor-industrial relations of Freedom House, today.

"To begin with, the industrial nature of the State is being transformed," Mr. Chamberlain said. "California has 3,000,000 workers. Back in 1935, some 60 per cent of these workers were engaged in commodity, or light, industry, while 40 per cent were in heavy industry. In 1941, the figures were almost exactly reversed. Today, 72 per cent of the 3,000,000 workers are engaged in heavy industry, as compared to 26 in light."

Labor co-operation has gone further on the West Coast than anywhere else in the country, Mr. Chamberlain reported, recalling that the California Labor's Unity for Victory Committee includes representatives from the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizaitons, the Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions.

"This committee, as it proudly boasts, is not merely a name on a sheet of paper," Mr. Chamberlain declared. "It is a powerful, hard-hitting organization which has successfully acted to prevent strikes and to settle jurisdictional disputes.

"Some of the things it has done make you rub your eyes. For example, as the result of a recommendation by the Committee, the C. I. O. Hotel Workers Union in San Francisco, which had closed shop contracts with six hotels, actually disbanded and allowed its members to transfer to the A. F. of L. Being in a war zone, the California workers probably have a more heightened sense of the conflict than union men in other parts of the country."

Commerce Chambers Urge U. S. Sales Tax

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Adoption of a national sales tax as a war revenue measure was recommended here by representatives of chambers of commerce from six midwestern states.

William J. Peterson, of Madison, executive secretary of the Wisconsin chamber, said the recommendation would be presented to the national meeting of Associated Chambers of Commerce in Chicago Wednesday.

Mr. Peterson made the following statement in behalf of the conference:

"Recognizing the absolute necessity for meeting the financial requirements of the war, and realizing that American business cannot possibly produce the additional revenue requested by the Treasury and survive, we recommend that the federal tax base shall be broadened to produce such needed additional revenue. We therefore recommend that a sales tax be included in the 1942 revenue measure."

The conference was attended by representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Wheat Flour Export Program Is Continued

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced continuation for another year of the wheat flour export program designed to encourage the exportation of flour manufactured from wheat produced in the continental United States.

Under the program, it was explained, the Agricultural Marketing Administration will make payments in connection with flour exported from continental United States ports to the Virgin Islands and to any place in the Americas and adjacent islands except Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Canal Zone.

The Department announced a rate of payments of $1.25 per barrel to remain in effect until Aug. 10.

Patent Deal Charges Called 'Misleading'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—A Department of Justice representative and the president of Standard Oil (New Jersey) each maintained today that the other was "misleading" a Senate committee in connection with Standard's prewar patent pooling with a German concern.

W. S. Farish, Standard's president, said that the testimony of Patrick Gibson, special assistant to the Attorney General, had "reiterated and enlarged upon the prejudiced and misleading interpretations of our peacetime agreements with I. G. Farbenindustrie," German chemical trust.

"Stood on Records"

Mr. Gibson, concluding two days' testimony before the patents committee yesterday, countered with the assertion that he "stood on the records of the agreements," and said that Mr. Farish's protest was "a repetition of misleading statements as to the character" of the agreements.

Meanwhile, Senator Homer Bone (D) of Washington, committee chairman, indicated that Mr. Farish and other Standard officials would be given an opportunity to testify later. "We will give everyone concerned an opportunity to be heard," he said.

Mr. Gibson told the committee that "by letters of March 29, 1940, April 19, 1940, and March 17, 1941, between Standard and I. G., it was arranged that during the war I. G. should, on its developments (presumably in fields assigned to Standard), file applications in France and England in Standard's name."

Senator Bone described the reported arrangement as "astounding," and added: "If the war does nothing else, it ought to clean up a system like this."

Charges Nazi Control

Earlier, Mr. Gibson contended that an international patent-swapping plan in the oil industry had been promoted in prewar years "under the control and direction of the German Government," while this nation's Government remained unaware of the negotiations.

He said that Standard had exerted "great pressure" to form the patent pool, which was abolished by a recent consent decree severing Standard's relation with I. G. Farbenindustrie.

In a telegram to Chairman Bone yesterday Mr. Farish said its peacetime agreements with I. G. Farbenindustrie "were entirely constructive and very much in the interest of our country and our company."

He told Senator Bone that in the oil chemical field "the only chemical field we are now in or have ever been in . . . the arrangements left absolutely unaffected all of our then existing lines of oil chemical business which have since expanded from about $3,000,000 to about $30,000,000.

"In addition," Mr. Farish said, "they gave us control of all similar future chemical developments of I. G., as well as a minority participation in I. G.'s future chemical developments which might bear upon but were less closely related to the oil business."

OPA to Reduce Canners' Prices On Tomatoes, Peas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that canners' prices on standard quality canned tomatoes and peas would be reduced below Department of Agriculture support prices, to relieve a "squeeze" on distributors and retailers.

The support prices, in effect since last December 19, are 95 cents a dozen cans for tomatoes, and $1.10 a dozen for peas. Under the ceiling soon to be issued by OPA, the canners price will be cut back to about 92 cents for tomatoes and between $1 and $1.05 for peas.

Mr. Henderson said that any certified canner who bought his raw materials at Department of Agriculture support prices would be allowed to continue selling peas and tomatoes to the Department at the old levels.

No change will result in the price charged consumers, it was pointed out.

Coffee and Tea Delivery Quotas Are Increased

WASHINGTON (AP) — Increases in the monthly coffee and tea delivery quotas, ranging from 10 to 100 per cent, have been granted the District of Columbia and 204 counties in 42 States by the War Production Board.

Officials said every county which had a population increase of at least 10 per cent during the past year had benefited under the quota increase, which will total nearly 2,500,000 pounds of coffee and about 1,000,000 pounds of tea each month, beginning in August.

The adjustment was necessary to allow for population shifts resulting from the war program. Until recently the permitted monthly coffee deliveries totaled about 110,000,000 pounds, while tea deliveries approximated 45,000,000 pounds. Existing WPB orders set the monthly coffee and tea delivery quotas at 75 per cent of the coffee and 50 per cent of the tea delivered last year. These quotas continue in effect except for the increases granted specified counties.

Steel Lack Seen Paradoxical In Face of Record Production

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK— A paradox seems to have developed in the arms program in the shape of an apparent steel shortage. The paradox is that the United States is now history's greatest producer of steel, turning out nearly 50 per cent more than the prewar peak, yet steel seems to be short all down the line.

(Hitler, on the other hand, say some commentators, has all the steel he wants, yet he gets it from a capacity only half that of the United States. This, however, is bunk. The commentators don't know the German situation. Nobody does.)

Evidence of steel shortage has cropped up right and left. The Higgins shipyard-to-be is cancelled for lack of steel. The WPB cuts 40 per cent out of the electric power-generating program. West Coast shipyards are reported slowed down for lack of steel; last month 15,000 shipworkers were thereatened with unemployment and Mr. Kaiser reported he was five ships short of what he could have turned out if he could have had all the necessary steel. There is talk of tank-arsenal slow-downs, and most certainly the WPB seems engaged in a program of shearing off some of the previously scheduled arms plant construction for lack of steel among other things.

Hence arises the question—where is the steel?

Of course a brush-off answer could be given promptly. Over 50 per cent of all steel being currently shipped is going to Army, Navy, other U. S. agencies, and lease-lend order. In addition between 30-40 per cent of steel rollings are currently going to very high priority ratings. That runs, as a matter of fact (with the figures purposely blurred) to around 90 per cent. Of the other ten per cent considerable goes to South America, considerable to warehouse. "Unrated steel tonnage"—i.e. tonnage going to consumers without a blue-ribbon priority—runs to just about one half of one per cent of total output.

Just Statistics

However, this is just statistics. The plain fact is that nobody knows where the steel has gone, and one of Donald Nelson's current pressing problems, when he can get time away from Senate investigating committees, is to straighten out WPB's steel priority system. This is chiefly because so much has gone into warehouse and inventory. WPB's or SPAB's much-touted allocation system inaugurated last fall was supposed to clock all steel going into buyers' inventory and allocate accordingly but the fact seems to be that it just didn't. It was only a hope. Now, with the help of PRP, end-use symbols, and other improvements, the hope is that last year's hope will be this year's realization.

However, the above paragraph states the situation in the worst way and it isn't really that bad. Explanations of the alleged steel shortage run this way.

First, as to over-inventory. There is no doubt that as Eugene Higgins charged, many shipyards have large steel inventories piled up. But in the course of a fast-growing program involving steel as raw material, takings considerably outrun what the program will ultimately need.

That works this way. A shipyard, let us say to be thoroughly hypothetical, requires for good and sufficient operating reasons two months' inventory on hand. It is producing five ugly-duckling merchant ships a month, which calls for roughly 50,000 tons of steel inventory (5,000 tons to a ship, monthly need 25,000 tons, two months' inventory 50,000 tons). It steps its production rate up to 15 ships a month. That calls for tripling of inventory. It must then carry 150,000 tons on hand. So in this fanciful and far-fetched illustration, it must in the month of this phenomenal step-up take not only three times as much steel for current use but also 100,000 additional tons to add to inventory alone. In tabular form that works out, with March and April as the imaginary months of output step-up;

Steel Requirements	March	April
(plate, strip structurals, etc.)	(prod't'n 5 ships)	(prod't'n 15 ships)
Current, @ 5,000 T. per ship	25,000	75,000
(Necessary inventory)	(50,000	(150,000)
Addition to inventory	..	100,000
Total steel requirements for the month	25,000	175,000

This is of course an extreme illustration. But it is so only to illustrate a point. A yard producing five ships one month, then jumping to a permanent output rate of 15 ships, would need 25,000 tons of steel the first month, 175,000 the next, and thereafter only 75,000 tons a month. It is much like filling a pipe-line for an increased flow. Before the outflow at the tap can be doubled, the entire contents of the line must be doubled, and the inflow must be temporarily stepped up very sharply.

Increased Arms Capacity

Another reason for the increased steel requirements is, of course, merely the increase in productive capacity in the arms and shipbuilding industry. It has been phenomenal and unexpected. American industry has outdone itself in its capacity to chew up raw materials and convert them into tanks, guns, shells, and ships. A steel allocation system prettily adjusted to last January's schedules is now quite naturally all out of whack because the arms plants have improved their schedules.

A further important word on the matter is "unbalance." A shipyard may have to slow down because it has insufficient structurals, though it has ample plate. It has happened. The shortages are "spotty." In fact WPB is now beginning to wonder whether the program of increasing steel plate output has not now been overdone; shipyards with plenty of plate are beginning to be short of structurals, rivets, boiler tubes, etc., to say nothing of reciprocating engines.

The steel industry has been studying to show itself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, in meeting the emergency. It has doubled its electric furnace capacity. It has been tossing iron ore right into the open-hearth furnaces—a quick but (in peacetime) hopelessly expensive method of speeding operations. In the highly important alloy field it has been making bricks without straw by turning out nine days' wonders in meeting metallurgical specifications for "alloy steels without alloys."

In peacetime certain nonferrous metals from scrap were disregarded and left in the melt because it was too expensive to sort them out and if anything they helped. Now the industry is sorting out and using this extra available alloy content just as the oil industry is concentrating the butylene and iso-butylene by-products of its refineries which it once blew off into the air or ran into the gasoline as an incidental anti-knock dividend to the consumer.

Approaching Redundancy

The steel industry has converted the continuous strip mills once condemned as extravagant and undesirable (producing technological unemployment by labor-saving) from making auto sheets into making merchant-ship plates until the output of plates, doubled since last September, is approaching redundancy. It is even paralleling the "quickie butadiene" program of the oil industry described on this page last week, with a "homespun" program of using obsolescent equipment once considered as scrap, to turn out needed alloy steel.

The program for increasing steel capacity has again been changed. By-passing the technicalities and minor figures it has been as follows: In the spring of 1941 OPM, under New Deal impact, planned to increase steel capacity, even if the added blast furnaces, open hearths and ore boats had to be built out of immediately scarce steel. In June, 1941, Gano Dunn reported against it. Then he resigned "on account of health" and went back to Austin. In September, 1941, SPAB O. K.'d a 10,000,000-ton-capacity expansion program. In March, 1942, this was cut to 7,000,000 tons. Now the program has been lifted back to 9,000,000 tons—about half to be finished this year, half in the first half of next year.

Point of the story appears to be that there will always be bottlenecks. They are not necessarily anybody's fault, except as when one man beats another in a swimming race it is the loser's fault. The outstanding fact about the arms program in the first half of 1942 seems to be that the plants to produce actual arms have outrun both the nation's ability to move those arms to the battlefields and its ability to provide the raw materials. But when the bottleneck in raw materials and in transportation is cleared up, somewhere else a bottleneck will appear. For the habitual "liberals," i. e., fault-finders, this is a pretty pleasant prospect. The supply of industrialists to criticize will never run out.

Packard Reports Rise in Half-Year Net to 26c Share

DETROIT (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company reported for the six months ended June 30, 1942, net income of $3,966,151 after reserve of $3,294,824 set up for normal federal income taxes. This is equivalent to 26 cents a share on 15,000,000 shares of common stock.

Current eanings compare with $1,251,693 net income, or 9 cents a share, in the first half of 1941 after reserve for taxes of $36,983.

George T. Christopher, president and general manager, said Packard's "present rate of production is twice the volume ever attained in Packard's history."

Cautioning against any 12-month projection based on present six-month earnings, he pointed out that no provision has yet been made for the currently contemplated excess profits tax, nor renegotiation of any of the Government contracts on Packard books.

SEC Approves Liquidation Plan for Utility's Units

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a plan for the dissolution of one subsidiary and the sale of securities of another unit in the North American Light & Power Company system as a step toward compliance with an SEC liquidation order.

Under the plan all property, except cash, of McPherson Oil & Gas Development Company in Kansas will be sold to Kansas Power & Light Company for $38,394 cash. After the sale to Kansas, also a Light and Power subsidiary, McPherson will be dissolved.

North American Light & Power also will sell to Kansas 1,250 shares, or 50 per cent, of the outstanding no par capital stock of the Blue River Power Company for $30,500 cash. The stock has a stated value of $68 a share. The remaining 50 per cent of the stock is owned by interests not affiliated with the holding company.

'Black Market' Steel Dealers May Be Jailed

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5 (AP)—Two investigations were promised today into charges made before a congressional subcommittee here that a "black market" in steel existed where "immediate delivery was made" from "bulging warehouses scattered over the nation."

Price Administrator Leon Henderson in Washington ordered an immediate probe by the OPA of charges made yesterday by Frank Higgins, associated with his father, A. J. Higgins, in shipbuilding here, that his company bought steel from such markets at higher premiums.

Jail for Offenders

Prior to Mr. Henderson's order, President Roosevelt at a Washington press conference said he thought persons who sold steel in such markets should go to jail and that the charges should be investigated.

The second investigation was promised by Representative Peterson (D-Florida), chairman of the House sub-committee investigating the Maritime Commission's cancellation last month of the A. J. Higgins contract to build 200 Liberty ships because of an alleged steel shortage.

"This matter of a steel 'black market' will be fully investigated," Mr. Peterson declared.

The committee planned to call Frank Higgins in executive session to question him regarding steel warehouses from which he said his firm had bought steel from a "black steel market with bulging warehouses over the nation."

"We got the steel from warehouses all over the country," Mr. Higgins said. "They know even before we do that we'll get certain contracts and they send us lists of what we'll need to fill the contracts. They send us these lists before we know what contracts we will get."

A. J. Higgins said there was no way of knowing what the premium price of such steel would be, adding that sometimes the bill carried "delivery charges" or charges for "wear and tear on tires."

Common Practice

"I don't see what all the excitement is about," he asserted. "Everyone who knows anything about steel or building knows of this market, and of the fact that warehouses are bulging with steel which is sold in slightly less than carlots at premium prices and the buyer's priority rating used to replenish the supply."

Frank Higgins told the committee there was nothing illegal in the transaction.

"It's legal profiteering, but it's as black as the ace of spades," he said, adding that priority ratings were needed but that immediate delivery was made, whereas he said his company could not be sure of delivery on specific dates on War Production Board commitments.

Curtailment of New Construction Cuts Home Loans 19 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — While there was some increase in loans for the purchase of existing homes, the curtailment of new construction was chiefly responsible for a decrease of nearly 19 per cent in the total home-financing activities of savings and loan associations in the first six months of 1942, as compared with the first half of 1941, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration reported.

Home financing by these institutions amounted to $531,807,000 in the first half of this year, a decrease of $121,349,000 from the previous January-June figure, it was announced.

Loans granted for home purchases rose to $266,229,000, or 50 per cent of all loans made by the thrift and home-financing institutions, the report showed. In the first six months of 1941 such loans amounted to $258,961,000, or only 39 per cent of total lending.

Loans for new construction amounted to $119,393,000, or 22 per cent of the half year's total. This compared with $210,263,000 for the first six months of 1941, or 32 per cent of the home financing total for that period.

WPB Order Reserves All Best-Quality Shearlings

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has taken action to reserve all the best-quality shearlings—sheepskins with some wool remaining—for Army and Navy flying suits.

The order prohibits the processing and selling of shearlings better than grade No. 4 except to fill orders of the Army air forces, which does the purchasing for itself and the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics.

Previous restrictions limited shearlings to "defense orders," an expression covering a broader field than the Army air forces. Tanners processing air forces orders henceforth are prohibited from buying or processing grade 4 shearlings, because these will not meet air force specifications and would take up plant capacity required to fill air forces orders. Such skins may be sold to other tanners.

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon

NEW YORK (AP) — Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Co. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $651,769, equal to $1.89 a share on the capital stock, compared with $404,143, or $1.17 a share, in the like period of 1941.

Fairchild Official

Webb Wilson

Appointed treasurer of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation. Mr. Wilson, a director of the company since 1939, was formerly an officer of the Guaranty Company of New York and more recently an executive of Smith, Barney & Co.

Scientists Urge Alumina Output From New Process

WASHINGTON (AP)—The advisory committee on metals and minerals of the National Academy of Scientists recommended to the War Production Board that alumina—raw material from which aluminum is made—be produced from low-grade bauxite and clay, under a new refining process.

The low-grade bauxite and clay have never been used in production of aluminum metal.

The new process would enable alumina plants to mix a substantial quantity of clay with high grade bauxite, conserving the limited domestic bauxite supplies.

Reporting on results of a year's study of possible new sources of alumina, the committee disclosed that the new process would permit treatment of "red mud" left over after alumina had been removed from high grade bauxite. "Substantial amounts" of additional alumina can be obtained, the report said.

The refining process also can be used to extract alumina from low-grade bauxite.

WPB officials declared that the report was highly important because the major source of high grade bauxite is from an overseas source, Dutch Guiana. Arkansas is the principal source of this nation's domestic supply. Officials pointed out that increasing submarine warfare represented a serious threat to the continued flow of materials from Dutch Guiana.

The committee report urged continuation and expansion of current pilot plant operations in various sections of the country, such as those being operated by the Bureau of Mines and by Kalunite Incorporated, in Utah.

Steel Industry Employment Hits New High in June

NEW YORK (AP)—Another record in steel industry employment was set in June, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported. The total was 659,000 against 656,000 in May and compared with 638,000 in June, 1941.

Total steel pay rolls for June were $118,067,000, the Institute said, compared with $117,403,000 in May and $110,504,000 in June of last year.

The Institute said wage earners in steel received an average of $1.02 an hour in June against $1.011 in May and 99.2 cents in June a year ago. The average work week was 38.7 hours compared with 37.7 hours in May and 38.2 hours in June, 1941.

U. S., Honduras Sign Rubber Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP) — Honduras has signed a rubber agreement with the United States, the State Department announced, under which all rubber produced in the Central American country up to Dec. 31, 1946, will be sold to the Rubber Reserve Company, an agency of the United States Government.

Rubber required for essential domestic needs in Honduras is excepted.

The Honduras agreement is the eighth to be concluded under a program to obtain for the united war effort the maximum possible amount of Western Hemisphere rubber. The other agreements, already in effect, are with Brazil, Peru, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia and Ecuador.

Blaw-Knox Profit

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Blaw-Knox Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net profit of $308,810, after all charges including estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes, for the three months ended June 30, 1942, subject to audit and year-end adjustments' equivalent to 23 cents a share on 1,334,458 shares of no par capital stock. This compared with a net profit of $635,643, or 47 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1941.

Accounting Firm Criticized In SEC Report

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has sharply criticized the methods of a New York accounting firm, declaring its summary of the Associated Gas and Electric Company's financial set-up failed to show the "rot hidden beneath the surface" before the vast utility holding company collapsed of its own weight.

This conclusion of the federal regulatory body came in an order withdrawing registration of the Ageco Class A $1 par value stock from the New York Curb Exchange and the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

Discussing the company's 1935, '36 and '37 reports filed with the SEC, the commission asserted Haskins and Sells, New York accountants, "failed to make audits sufficiently comprehensive in scope to justify their expressing an opinion as to the financial statements in question."

"We are left with the feeling," the SEC continued, "that the principal purpose of the company was not to disclose frankly, but to mystify, ba¼e, mislead and conceal and that the audits and certificates of the accountants did nothing to prevent the accomplishment of that purpose."

Noting that the company's entrance into federal court bankruptcy and reorganization in 1940 had materially altered the situation since the closng of records on the stock delisting case, the commission, however, declared:

"Investors, both present and prospective, are now warned by the pendency of the reorganization proceedings that the financial statements and other information on file with us may not be accepted indiscriminatingly as guides to the registrant's (Ageco) financial condition and the prospects for reorganization."

The SEC also said Stanley Clarke, trustee of the company, had advised that he believed the Ageco's stock was "worthless" and that he did not feel justified in expending limited funds in preparation of an annual report for 1940. The SEC drew the inference that Clarke also would not feel justified in correcting the financial statements for the three years.

In its 110-page opinion on the delisting proceedings which started in 1939, the SEC also declared that Howard C. Hopson and J. I. Mange, founder of the system, effectively controlled the enterprise during 1934-37.

The company's responses to questions in reports concerning control, the SEC added, were "inadequate and incomplete" in merely giving the intermediary person or entities through which control was exercised."

Crop Experts Step Up Forecasts For Spring Wheat Crop

CHICAGO (AP)—C. M. Galvin, crop expert estimated the domestic spring wheat crop at 246,000,000 bushels based upon August 1 conditions.

This estimate compared with a Government forecast of 229,000,000 bushels as of July 1, a 1930-39 average of 178,000,000 bushels and an estimate of 245,000,000 bushels, as of August 1, made by Mrs. E. H. Miller.

Mr. Galvin said spring wheat prospects were again revised upward as the crop nears maturity under generally ideal conditions. Ample moisture, favorable weather and the absence of black stem rust have made indicated yields in all major producing states materially above normal, Mr. Galvin stated.

Mr. Galvin's estimate of winter wheat production was 686,000,000 bushels against a Government July 1 forecast of 675,000,000 bushels. Mrs. Miller estimated winter wheat at 666,000,000 bushels.

Estimates of other crops made by Mr. Galvin were: corn 2,695,000,000 bushels, oats 1,324,000,000 bushels and rye 62,000,000 bushels.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5340

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Square
Cambridge, Mass.
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS AUGUST 10

3½% CURRENT RATE
ON YOUR SAVINGS
Each Account INSURED up to $5,000 by a U. S. Gov't Agency.
Accounts Invited by Mail
Literature on Request
FIDELITY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
5964 Torresdale Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Finance Firms Expand Field In War Work

NEW YORK (AP) — The Commercial Investment Trust Corp. has expanded operations in financing war activities and is studying the possibility of purchasing manufacturing enterprises engaged in war work to offset a sharp reduction in earnings due to restrictions on sales of consumers goods on credit.

The company's report for the first half of 1942, together with that of the Commercial Credit Company, disclosed the inroads made upon the normal activities of finance companies by curbs on sales of a wide variety of merchandise, including automobiles, refrigerators and other items, much of which was normally bought on time.

Commercial Investment Trust reported combined net earnings for the first six months of 1942 were $6,887,842, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.89 a common share, compared with $9,163,703, or $2.53 a share in the first half of 1941.

Time Sales Practically Out

In a letter to C. I. T. stockholders Chairman Henry Ittleson and President Arthur O. Dietz said installment selling of consumer goods ordinarily financed by the company's subsidiaries had been practically suspended for the duration of the war.

The Commercial Credit Company had a consolidated net for the first half of this year of $3,502,359 compared with $4,367,516 for the 1941 period. It equalled, after preferred dividend requirements, $1.76 a common share compared with the $2.23 earned in the first half of 1941.

Both companies' reports showed sharp reductions in the amount of retail auto loan business done.

Commercial credit during the first half of this year acquired $43,067,237 in retail motor time sales notes, less than one-third of the $140,627,450 acquired in the first half of last year. Wholesale motor lien notes and advances dropped to $59,779,508 for the first half of 1942 from $239,940,128 in the first half of 1941. On June 30 Commercial Credit held $299,922,731 in receivables compared with $342,753,520 on June 30, 1941.

C. I. T. Experience Similar

Commercial Investment Trust Corporation's experience was much the same. Retail motor vehicle installment lien obligations held on June 30 totaled $17,013,006 compared with $344,075,848 a year earlier. Its total receivables on June 30 were $418,978,487 compared with $601,037,654 on June 30, 1941. C. I T. volume for the six months was $432,605,755 against $890,600,379 in the first half of 1941.

A. E. Duncan, chiarman of Commercial Credit, said substantial improvements in some subsidiaries' activities had offset somewhat the adverse effects of the war program.

To offset further decreased earnings, Mr. Duncan said, the company was devoting a limited amount of resources to financing or investing in concerns primarily engaged in war production.

Both companies found it necessary to close or consolidate offices, and Commercial Credit's number of employees was down to 4.105 on June 30 from 5,388 on Dec. 31, 1941. Commercial Investment Trust Corporation reported it had cut the number of offices to 343 from 507 in six months and reduced others in size.

Engineers Public Service Shows Drop in Year's Net

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineers Public Service Co. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income for the 12 months ended June 30 was $3,840,784, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 83 cents a common share, against $4,810,251 or $1.33 a common share in the preceding 12-month period.

Rustless Iron Net Drops

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation reported net earnings of $4,770,694 before taxes for the first six months of 1942, equal to $5.10 per common share, compared with net earnings of $3,529,160, or $3.76 a common share, before taxes, for the corresponding period last year. After taxes, the neat earnings for the six-month period amounted to $640,694, or 64 cents a common share, compared with the after-taxes figures of $2,264,460, or $1.21 a common share, in 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	106.28	106.28	106.28
2 2¾s 59-56	109.8	109.8	109.8
6 2½s 72-67	100.28	100.26	100.27

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
21 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	82⅞	82⅞
21 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
6 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	48½	48½	48½
11 Allied Stra 4½s 51	106	107¾	108
31 Am & For P 5s 2030	66⅛	65½	66
3 AMGChem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Am T & T 3⅛s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Am Tobacco 3s 62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Am WW & E 6s 75	100⅝	100½	100½
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95'	96½	90	80½
8 Arm Del 4s 55	64½	64½	64½
17 AT&SF 4s 95	106¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 Atl & Ch AL 5s 44	111½	111¼	111½
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	104	104	104
43 A C Line 4½s 64	79⅞	79¼	79¼
1 A C Line 5s 45	82⅛	81⅞	82
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	100½	100½	100½
6 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	33¾	33¾	33¾
26 B&O 1st mtg 4s	100½	100¼	100¼
14 B&O 95 st A	87⅞	88	87¾
16 B&O 95 st C	27⅛	26¾	27⅛
3 B&O 200 st D	31⅛	31	31
12 BO 96 st F	27¼	27	27⅛
26 B&O cv 80 st	27¼	27	27⅛
25 B&O cv 4s 48	22½	22½	22¾
15 B&OPL&WV 4s 51st	49	48¾	48¾
15 BO S W 50 st	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
3 B C O C 4s 59	48¾	45½	45¼
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	39⅛	36⅞	36½
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129¼	129¼	129¼
10 Beth Stl 3⅛s 65	102	102	102
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
63 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35½	34¾	35
4 Boston&Me 4s 60	68½	68½	68½
9 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	21	21	21
3 Bkly Edis 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s 97 B	94	94	94
1 Buf Gen Et 4½s 81	114	114	114
9 Buf R&P 57 st	35½	35½	35½
2 Bush Term 5s 55	59¼	59¼	59½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106	106	1908
1 Can Pac 5s 44	93¾	93¾	93¾
22 Can Pac 4½s 60	87	86¾	86¾
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98½	98½	98½
20 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅜	4½	4½
2 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	23	22¾	23
11 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	57	57	57
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¾	52½	53
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	73¾	74
11 Cen R R J 5s 87	18	18	18
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16½	16½	16½
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
1 C&O 4½s 92	128¾	128¾	128¾
28 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20	19¾	19¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	71½	71½	71½
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	64	63⅝	63⅝
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76	76	76
11 CB&Q 4s 111 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
16 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	72	71¾	72
12 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24½	23¾	23¾
4 ChGW inc 4½s 2038	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
6 ChiGWest 4s 88	63	63	63
3 Chi I&L 5s 47	30	30	30
47 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
31 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2½	2¾
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
5 ChiNW 4½s 36	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
6 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	19½	19⅜	19⅜
14 ChiNW gen 5s 87	29¼	29	29
52 ChiNW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
8 ChiNW 4s 87 st	28½	28	28½
38 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	15⅜	15½	15¼
42 CRI&RR cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
55 CRI&P 4s 88	35	34⅞	35
6 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	47	47	47
190 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
10 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	47	47	47
1 Cin Nat Gas 3½s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Cl&W Ind 4s 52	94⅞	94	94
27 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44⅞	44¼	44⅝
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	60	60	60
6 ClecUnTerm 5s 73	65	64¾	65
9 Col P&I 5s 43	101⅛	101¼	101¼
15 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94¼	94¼	94¾
13 Col G 5s 52 May	94⅜	94¼	94¾
35 Col G 5s 1961	92½	92⅜	92½
1 ComlMack inc 68 ww	27½	27½	27½
6 Con Edis 3½s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103¾	103½
5 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	32½	32½	32½
1 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	90	90	90
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	56¼	56¼
20 D & R G 4½s 36	19	18¾	18⅞
45 D & R G 4s 36	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
15 D & R G West 5s 78	16½	16½	16½
6 Det&Mack 2d 4s 95	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
6 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	101¼	101	101
3 El Paso & SW 5s '65	100¼	100¼	100½
10 Erie 4½s 2015	67½	67½	67½
11 Erie 4s '95	49¾	49½	49¼
4 Firestone T&R 3s '61	90¾	90½	90½
27 Fla E Cst 5s '74	98	98	98
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	14½	14½	14½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	96½	96⅛	96½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105	105	105
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80¼	80	80¼
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98¼	98	98
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93	93	93
3 G Bay & W deb B	3½	3½	3½
4 Gulf M & N 5s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	68½	68½	68½
2 Hocky V 4½s '59	126	126	126
10 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40½	40½	40½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	119	119	119
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Buf Gen Et 4½s 81	17	16¾	16¾

Nearly One Half of the Families in the United States Own Their Own Homes

Changes but Not Deprivation, U. S. War Toll—Tile Bathtub

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Substitution, rather than deprivation—in the matter of saving materials essential to national defense—has come to be a sign of the times in the United States since entry into the war.

A few of the recent substitutions, added to an already long list, include all-tile bathtubs designed by the Tile Manufacturers' Association to replace those of iron construction, increased use of microfilm for the preservation of official records to increase the salvage of old paper, and changeover from metal sales tax tokens to fiber and plastic ones—all of which is an indication of a calm self-assurance that America has ability equal to every demand.

No Metal in Tub

Releasing 75,000 tons of iron for battleships and other war needs (which is the amount that would be required for the 500,000 houses estimated as the requirement for public and private defense housing during the coming 10 months) doesn't mean that bathtubs will have to be omitted from these homes. The need has acted, on the other hand, as a release of inventiveness, and as an impetus to research. The outcome is an all-tile tub, in which no metal is required.

Microfilm is coming more and more into use for recording official documents and records, not only because its storage requires only one per cent of the storage space necessary for original records, but also because it simplifies removal in event of need for evacuation, insures greater safety because of the possibility of storing in vaults, and permits of salvaging the paper of original records. A sheet of newspaper can be photographed on a ¾ by one-inch film. San Diego County in California recently microphotographed its property assessment records to a size small enough for storage in a bank vault, as protection against enemy action. The Federal Government, State and local governments, also are making use of it.

Believing that little savings count up to big savings, Oklahoma is the fourth state to adopt a substitute for metal sales tax tokens, fiber now being used for their manufacture there, as in Colorado and Mississippi. Utah, on the other hand, has substituted plastics for metal.

Another late innovation is the substitution of processed fabric as the main ingredient to replace all but 1/16 of the rubber previously used in tires—a development of the Ford Motor Company.

These are only a few of the hundreds of substitutions being made, many of which will doubtless be found to be an improvement over the products they replace.

Behind this versatility, ingeniousness, and gift for substitution lies a fundamental stability of the people of the United States, an anchorage which is indicated by top figures just released by the Bureau of Census after its first national survey of housing. The figures show that nearly one half of the families in the United States own their own homes. This percentage is at least twice as high as that of any other major country in the world.

Interestingly enough, the states having the largest proportion of homeowners are in areas where winds from the untamed sea, or the unconquerable cold of high altitudes attract strong men for rigorous living.

Sixty-one per cent of the homes in Utah, with its deserts and mountains, are owned by the occupants; with Maine coming next, with more than 57 per cent. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada, all having great variance in temperature and altitude, record owner-occupancy of more than 50 per cent. Of the more than 15,000,000 home units occupied by owners, however, nearly half are mortgaged.

Previews, Inc.

Camps and Farms . . . De Luxe

The nine-acre lakeside estate at the left is called a "camp" by the families of means. It is located on Squam Lake in Holderness, N. H., has 11 rooms, servants' cottage, and playhouse. The "farmhouse" at the right is in Marlboro, is surrounded by 63 acres, and sells for $14,000.

Heavy Turnover of Large Farm Estates

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in many years New York state is outpulling Connecticut as a haven for families buying summer homes and old-time farmhouses, according to the records of Previews, Inc., national clearing house for real estate transactions today.

Whether or not this trend is due to the threat of wartime bombings of large cities driving New Yorkers inland for home sites or whether it is the expansion of a natural inclination of city families to get out into the country, Previews could not say. But the trend has resulted in a heavy turnover in large farm estates purchased by persons of means and some national prestige.

The Previews summary of activities over the last six months reveals the sale of the unusual "Whiteface Ranch" at Shoreham, Vt., completely equipped with beef cattle, to Lester P. Barlow, inventor, and the purchase of three contiguous farm properties in Lancaster, Pa., by Special Assistant United States Attorney General David L. Podell.

"Because of War"

Buying inquiries received from every state in the country and Latin America showed the widespread urge to buy summer and all-year-round country estates, in many instances "because of the war." Some thought in terms of getting away from the bombing areas along the coasts. Others wanted places to go to for seclusion and rest when the desire came to get away from defense activities for a time. Still others had planned to buy when the war came, and were now buying before the war forced prices beyond their reach.

The increased popularity of New York State is attributed by Previews to the increasing attractiveness of Westchester County where Billy Rose of "Aquacade" fame purchased the Jack W. Schiffer property at Mt. Kisco.

Out in California, the concern reported the sale of the La Jolla estate of Mrs. Gail Stephen to Harry Woodhead of Cleveland, president of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation. Count Stefan Dabrowski, former Polish Ambassador to Great Britain, is reported to have bought a 65-acre farm in Lyndell, Pa., while Phil Cook, radio and stage star, bought a delightful farm in Far Hills, N. J.

The sale was also reported of one of the most historic properties in the region of Dunbarton, N. H., one of the oldest settlements in the country, purchased by E. R. Fleming of Medford, Mass. This property was originally a government grant extending almost to the town of Dunbarton and past the cabin of the famous pioneer, Major Rogers, leading character in Northwest Passage. The property is known by the townspeople as the "First Parsonage" and was built in 1789. Many of its architectural features are southern and it is claimed that slaves lived in the rear section and worked the farm.

Other Big Sales

Other important sales indicating the rapidity with which families are moving out of one state into another, some over long distances, were reported as follows: Prof. Rudolph A. Clemen, former president of Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash., bought the Princeton, N. J., property of Allan W. Shelton; Paul Kohlhass of Brooklyn purchased "Shangri La," the fabulous Oriental estate at Piedmont, Calif., formerly owned by The Central Company; Chester K. Brooks of Cleveland, Ohio, took over an estate at Old Bennington, Vt., owned by Sunnyside, Inc.; John Taussig, director of the American Molasses Company of New Orleans, La., bought a Bolton, Mass., farm from Thomas Temple Pond; Manning Emery, III, of Brunswick, Maine, purchased a farm at Pittsfield, N. H., owned by Robert H. Sanderson; Fred Horley of Camden, N. J., is the new owner of Charles Walber's 222-acre farm at Chestertown, Md.; Dorothy T. Blake of Boston, Mass., obtained the summer home of Mrs. Allen Nash at Castine, Maine, and Edward Brungs of New York bought the Palm Beach, Fla., estate of Albert H. Schmidt of Detroit, Mich.

More than ever, it is apparent to Previews that the buyer's radius of interest has been enlarged despite travel restrictions, and the concern expects that this trend will strongly increase through the post-war period, when plane travel will make it more easy for city people to own homes and farms in remote sections of the country.

Over Half Owner-Occupied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—In three of the nation's cities having more than a population of 50,000 people, more than one-half of the houses are occupied by their owners, according to a report issued by the United States Savings and Loan League.

The three cities are Tacoma, Wash.; San Jose, Calif., and Lansing, Mich. In Galveston, Texas, 72.1 per cent of the homes were debt-free, highest percentage in this connection of any of the cities reporting.

These correlations between the United States Census recent release on characteristics of housing ascertained in 1940 in the 199 cities over 50,000, and the savings, building and loan association statistics for the same cities have been made by the Home Building and Home Owning Committee of the United States Savings and Loan League. They show, furthermore, that three out of four of the cities with $100 or more per capita savings and loan assets have better than the average home ownership ranking.

Encouragement of home ownership by savings and loan institutions has been one of their two principal functions throughout the 111 years of their history in this country, according to Ralph H. Cake, Portland, Ore., chairman of the League's committee. He sees in the census figures for 1940 some of the fruits of that endeavor by these institutions.

Real Estate Activity Drop Due to Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5—"Realtors are beginning to feel the influence of war," says real estate economist James C. Downs in the National Real Estate Journal as reviewed by the California Real Estate Association. "Whereas real estate business in general is still better than it was in typical United States communities in 1939 and 1940, records from such Cities for the first five months of 1942 indicate a drop in sales and mortgages over the corresponding period of 1941.

"In many smaller communities, not benefitted by war production, real estate activity has dropped more appreciably.

"The chief cause for the drop in real estate activity thus far is the stop-order on construction," said Mr. Downs, a past president of the American Institute of Real Estate Management. "Vacant lots are not being sold to builders or prospective builders. New houses are not being sold to consumers. In addition, rent control has somewhat curtailed the anxiety of both buyers and sellers alike. It is important to realize that real estate had heretofore been virtually unaffected by the war program," Mr. Downs stressed. "The slight drop in activity in typical Cities is thus to be expected, does not point to a coming depression.

Encouraging is the report in the July California Real Estate Magazine revealing an increase in total real estate sales volume in May, 1942, compared with May of last year. Number of sales, however, have dropped off, 318 being reported this year compared with 393 in May of the year previous.

The total dollar volume of sales showed a gain of from $1,403,000 in 1941 to $1,555,650 this year.

A. A. A. Offers 10-Point Guide To Thrifty Vacation Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Declaring that limited use of the automobile for a vacation is not unpatriotic, the American Automobile Association has announced a 10-point policy for vacationists consistent with the policies of the Office of Defense Transportation.

In making public the A. A. A. policy - statement, Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, President of the Association, declared that it should prove most helpful to millions of motorists who have been hesitant to make vacation plans involving the use of their cars.

The A. A. A. statement, which was submitted to the Office of Defense Transportation and approved as consistent with the program for the conservation of the nation's transportation faciliteis, follows in full:

1. Vacations are recognized by Government officials as important to the health, welfare and efficiency of the American public during the time of all-out war effort. Limited use of the automobile for a vacation, provided other pleasure or social driving is curtailed to offset such use, is not inconsistent with conservation nor is it unpatriotic.

Aimless Driving

2. Aimless and useless driving of the car consumes rubber and gasoline needlessly, and are therefore to be avoided for the duration of the emergency.

3. Vacations should be planned to involve a minimum use of transportation facilities. They should be staggered so that there will be an even flow, rather than beginning and ending on week ends.

4. Vacationists should have definite objectives and avoid the "roaming" from place to place which has been the practice in normal times.

5. Vacationists should select resorts and recreation centers reasonably near their homes. This will not only mean minimum transportation, but will in most cases satisfy vacation requirements as fully as places great distances away.

6. Plan the vacation carefully. Make reservations in advance of arrival at destination, so that hunting around for accommodations can be avoided.

7. Vacationists planning to travel by other than automobile should check carefully on accommodations available by rail, by plane, and by bus. Such facilities are greatly overtaxed in some sections and are readily available in other secions. Check with representatives of mass transportation lines and be prepared to change the vacation schedule in the interest of the war movement of men and materials.

Other Recreational Travel

8. With the automobile needed for family uses in addition to strictly occupational driving, it is obvious that budgeted mileage is desirable to prolong the life of tires.

The Office of Defense Transportation expresses the opinion "that all personal, recreational, social and pleasure driving should be limited to one hundred miles per month, or twelve hundred miles per year. Since this includes trips to church, taking the children to school, shopping, visiting, going to the theater, movies, games and country clubs, it is obvious that it will be possible for a vacation trip to be taken only if for a relatively short distance."

Whole U. S. Pacific Coast Ordered to Dim Out on Aug. 20

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—A vast military dimout, blackening the Pacific shoreline from Canada to Mexico and dimming lights as far as 150 miles inland, today was ordered into effect Aug. 20 as a protection for shipping and coastal installations.

[Only a few hours before the order was made public, it was disclosed by the Navy Department in Washington and by survivors at Seattle that a United States merchant ship was sunk recently in the North Pacific, with a loss of eight men, and that the attacking Japanese submarine machine-gunned survivors on life rafts.]

The order, greatly extending a voluntary dimout and making violations punishable, was issued by Lieut. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, to remain in effect for the war's duration.

It sounded the final knell of night baseball in the Pacific Coast League which has been playing all but week-end games under the lights.

Brilliantly lighted theater marquees, illuminated advertising signs, flood-lighted buildings and all other outdoor bright spots in the restricted area will be turned off.

General Dewitt's public proclamation declared that "the present situation requires as a matter of military necessity" that the area be dimmed to protect the coast from enemy submarines, warships and planes. Lights at night silhouette ships, making them clearer targets for submarines. They also serve as reflections in the sky to guide approaching enemy planes.

The Army order supplants a voluntary dimout instituted months ago by the Office of Civilian Defense. It provides for criminal prosecution and exclusion of any violator from the western defense command area.

Outdoor ground lighting was limited to one foot candlepower at any point. This will ban night baseball and football. President W. C. Tuttle of the Pacific Coast League, whose eight clubs are all within the zone of restricted lighting, indicated the League would switch from night ball to twilight games.

James C. Sheppard, Regional Office of Civilian Defense Director, heading up a civilian defense board for the ninth region which will enforce the dimout regulations, emphasized "no element of martial law is involved."

Thus, automobile use for a vacation should be predicated on whether it can be taken in view of these other demands as well as whether it offers a more economical and practical means of transportation than mass transportation lines. If the car is used, be certain to travel over the most direct route and avoid detours and routes requiring many stops and starts, as well as uncertain road conditions.

For Sale—
A BEAUTIFUL 25-ACRE RANCH
• WATER
• ELECTRICITY
• FENCED
• DOUBLE STREAM
40 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES
In scenic mountain district. Fine modern 4-room home; also caretaker's house. Open barbecue room. Concrete dam and bridge. Fishing and swimming. Good road. 8 acres Concord grapes. Orchard. Fine modern barn. Horse, cow, chickens. All farm equipment new.
INVESTMENT $50,000
Of rental value to Movie Studios for Movie Settings
PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABL
Box T 12 824 Van Nuys Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

Properties For Sale, For Rent or Exchange

Alabama

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

California

ALAMEDA BRYAN—MOBLAD
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, NOTARY
2417 Santa Clara Ave. LA 2-5656

BAKERSFIELD — For Sale, Democrat Hot Springs resort on scenic Kern River, near Bakersfield. 18 cabins and hotel, fully equipped; play grounds, large bath house, boating and swimming in river; enjoying good business; can be bought reasonably. JOSH CLARKE, 956 Baker St.

BEVERLY HILLS—$10,500, Spanish 2-Story House for Sale; 7 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces; attractive garden. BR 2-1945. 321 El Camino Drive

BEVERLY HILLS RENTALS and SALES
HETTIE LOUISE REYNOLDS, Realtor
9728 Santa Monica Blvd. CR 64787

BEVERLY HILLS, Real Estate and Insurance
WILLIAM L. COLLIER CO.
444 N. Camden Drive CR. 63179

INGLEWOOD—Real Estate and Insurance. Dressen Realty Co., 124½ N. Market. OR. 7-2186—343 W. Arbor Vitae. OR. 7-5323

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA
ON THE RIVIERA OF THE PACIFIC
HILDA C. BARRINGER
REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—INSURANCE
P. O. Box 428 Glencove 5-4545

Los Angeles 6233 Wilshire Blvd. WA. 8821
LEROY ACKLEY, *Realtor*
APPRAISALS, INSURANCE

LOS ANGELES—For Sale, $6750, 7-room Bungalow; 403 S. Bundy Drive, Brentwood. CR 66428—Lunetta Buckley—YO 5171.

OAKLAND—Selling, renting and leasing, income and residence. HIGH GRADE REALTY, 4116 E. 14th St. KEllog 2-9659.

OAKLAND—Residence and Income, East Oakland. L. R. JONES, 3734 McArthur Blvd. KEllog 2-3942.

PASADENA
General Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
Specializing in fine furnished rentals
Since 1887
The William Wilson Co.
40 North Garfield Ave. Sycamore 3-8111

PASADENA—Attractive Rentals, Eastern exchanges. Good foreclosures for sale. Information cheerfully given. LEHMANN HISEY, Citizens' Bank Bldg. (Insurance—all lines.)

REDLANDS, Calif.—For Sale, beautiful 19-acre estate with Mediterranean style house; 5 master bedrooms, 5 baths, 2 servants' rooms, and bath; at 1,700 ft. elev, overlooking entire San Bernardino valley and mountains, Pasadena visible 65 miles away. 15 acres Washington navel oranges in fine condition—grove heating unnecessary. 4 acres surrounding house artistically landscaped with gardens, swimming pool and fountains; 37 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees; over 200 rose bushes and trees. Garage, caretaker's house and storage barn. Inspection by appointment. Mrs. A. E. Forrest, 757 W. Crescent Ave., Redlands, California.
Brokers Protected

SACRAMENTO
MORTGAGE REALTY CO.
E. A. BUSH, Mgr. Dial 2-6951
815 J STREET
Property Management. Rental Collections. Investment Property. Fire and Liability Insurance.

SAN PEDRO (L. A. Harbor). 645 W. 9th —Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance. Hunter McConnell Realtor Home Specialist

SANTA MONICA—New 6-unit furnished court 88x150—$16,250, mortgage $7000, monthly payments $60.00. Leonard Warrell, 327 Arizona.

Sierra Madre—Hotel Sierra Madre Bldg.
JOHN C. LOOMIS, Realtor
Homes—Property Management—Insurance

JACKSON DIGGS—Realtor
Specializing in
Homes, Income Acreage Exchanges
Rentals, Property Management
4016 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles EX. 1198

Homes, Estates, Ranches, Apartments, Income, Business, Vacant
Rentals — All Kinds — Insurance
GUY PRICE COMPANY
Wilshire Blvd. at Canon Beverly Hills

FOR SALE IN CULVER CITY, CALIF.—Lot 15, Block 13, Tract 2444. Write Mrs. Augusta Thisted, Great Falls, Montana.

"We Cover the Field"
Sales and Exchanges—Homes and Incomes
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles YO. 5151

California (Continued)

FOR SALE—The Blackwood Ranch, consisting of 147 acres, at Glendora, Calif., 28 miles from Los Angeles, on U. S. Highway 66; 7 acres of Valencias, 13 of lemons, fine pasture for horses, cattle or sheep; 10-room stucco home, 4-car garage, swimming pool, 2 helpers' houses, large barn and box stalls; own well and spring. Price $35,000. Will take back ½. Write or call G. F. BLACKWOOD, 1340 E. Alosta, Glendora.

PERCY H. GOODWIN CO.
Established 1875
302 First National Bldg.
GENERAL INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE SALES, LEASES, LOANS, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
San Diego, California

SALES—EXCHANGES, ETC.
Los Angeles — Balboa — Vicinity
I. D. Burnham. 433 S. Spring. L. A. MA. 7597

MRS. ELLA H. KLUMB, Realtor
Specializing in Property Management
1851½ Canyon Dr. HE. 0823 Hollywood

FOR RENT, beautifully furnished 3 bedroom, 2 bath, den, built around lovely patio. Los Angeles, 1324 Westwood Blvd. AR. 30953.

GERALD C. LARKIN, Realtor
Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance
2000 W. Florence Ave., L. A. PL 2-1884

VISITORS TO SAN FRANCISCO
Rex Arms Hotel Apts., 990 Geary St.
Weekly-Monthly Rates 2-3 Rooms

SIEGFRIED REAL ESTATE SERVICE
Insurance — Sales — Rentals
2091 El Camino Real, Palo Alto

MAE McKINLEY HE 8238
Rentals—Property Management—Sales
7977 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood Gr 5501

EDWARD A. UHL
Real Estate—Insurance—Business Opportunities. 451 Porter Bldg., San Jose Col. 5880

HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO., REALTORS
General Real Estate—Property Management
6331 Hollywood Blvd. GR. 6889, Hollywood

Colorado

DENVER HOMES FOR RENT OR SALE
Feel confident you will receive the Utmost in Service and Safety
Garrett-Bromfield
Security Bldg, Denver Realtor TA 1324

HOWARD A. HART
Western Cattle Ranches
111 East Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

District of Columbia

SALES — RENTS
LOANS — INSURANCE
Since 1907
BOSS & PHELPS
1417 K Street, Washington
Member National Association Real Estate Boards

KEER & KEER
Washington Suburban Homes
4219 Lee Highway Arlington, Va

Illinois

AURORA, ILLINOIS—$87,000.00 English Manor Home by famous designers and architect in perfect setting among Aurora's finest homes. Luxurious studio living room. Expansive view from dining and breakfast rooms. 3½ baths. 5 attractive bedrooms—master has fireplace. Offered for ½ cost. Liberal terms. Herman Offutt, Realtor, 42 Galena Blvd.

Chicago Real Estate Owners
Let me analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS, CEN. 1207, 1 N. LaSalle, Chicago.

WINNETKA—Country home; beautifully remodeled; 3 acres; near schools, shops and trains; 5 bedrooms, 4½ baths. Winnetka 1977.

Paul J. Quetschke & Co.
4165 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Telephone Buckingham 8400
. . . Real Estate
. . . Mortgages made and sold
. . . Property Management
. . . Insurance
Established 1910—32 years in the real estate business.

L. BENNETT—REAL ESTATE
1593 Elmwood Ave., Tel. Des Plaines 963
Des Plaines Illinois

Real Estate BURROUGHS REALTY Loans
Let us manage your property—small or large
3967 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago KIL. 6100

REAL ESTATE—LOANS—INSURANCE
JOHNSON & JOHNSON
Main 3900 Rockford, Ill.

Illinois (Continued)

WIRTZ, HAYNIE & EHRAT, Inc.
PRESENT
Ideal Apartment Homes
424 MELROSE STREET
6 and 7 room apartments; wood-burning fireplaces. Doorman and elevator service. Manager on premises.
3260-70 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
4, 5 and 6 rooms in beautiful elevator bldg. Parquet floors. Doorman service. Garage in bldg.
3730-40 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
Beautiful 6 and 7-room apts., opposite Lincoln Park. Spacious rooms. Children's playground. Garage in building.
3180 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO WEL. 3000

30 APARTMENT — SO. SHORE
13-3's, 9-4's, 6-2's, 1-3. 2 blocks to I. C. Kewanee boiler, stoker. Good condition thruout. 100% rented. Income $14,610. Priced less than 5 times rental
SWAN — LORISH
1959 E. 71st St. (Mrs. Simpson)
FAirfax 6410

Indiana

STORAGE and MOVING
HOGAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CORP
863 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

KELLER REALTY Inc., Realtors
Complete real estate and insurance service
8 E. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

BEN F. SHIRK, Realtor
Real Estate and Appraisals
1235 Lincoln Tower A. 2241 Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids, 1439 A Ave. N. E. 2-6423
HARRY WAYNE TOMS, REALTOR
Sales—Rentals—Exchanges—Acreages

ART WAGNER
Realtor and Appraiser
526 Lane Building Davenport, Iowa

Massachusetts

BOSTON, MASS.
Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church
MODERN BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1 to 7 rooms. Edison Steam Heat. 15 minutes from Park Street. Centrally located. Near Theaters, Symphony Hall, Lectures, Educational Institutions, etc.
ALSO FURNISHED
HOUSEKEEPING SUITES
1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
Kenmore 0482

BOSTON REAL ESTATE
W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk Street, Boston Liberty 6640

BOSTON APARTMENTS
One to 6 rooms
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St. Laf 7040

BOSTON—Canterbury Apartment Hotel, 14 Charlesgate W.; Cambridge—Riverside Apartment Hotel, 420 Memorial Dr. Desirable furnished suites, reasonable

Newton—Wellesley—Weston
ALVORD BROS. Realtors
Office, 81 Union St., Newton Center

RENTALS—SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline
Asp. 1504

BROWN & STILL STREET, BROOKLINE
"Single house" apts. Brand new 3-4-5 rms. ready for occupancy. Spacious grounds facing park. Complete apt. service. Three min. walk to Beacon St. car line, shopping, etc. Apply to STILLINGTON GARDENS, #2 Still St., Brookline. ASP. 5466.

$1 SAVES WEEKS OF LOOKING
Choose the home, farm or camp you like in New England from our 1942 catalog. 532 listings with pictures and descriptions. Send $1 to PREVIEWS INC., 50 Congress St., Boston, or 342 Madison Ave., New York City.

At Charming Trinity Court
175 Dartmouth at Stuart St., Boston
1-2-3 rooms and studio available at reasonable rates all providing convenience, charm, service, comfort and consenial, carefully selected neighbors. Inspection solicited. KEN. 6520.

George H. Webster, Realtor
Belmont and Watertown
RENTALS—SALES
499 Common Street Belmont 2650

GAINSBOROUGH APARTMENTS
1-6 rooms, furn. or unfurn.; 2 min. from The Christian Science Mother Church. State Realty Trust, 69 Gainsboro, Boston. Ken. 2829

CLARK & REID CO., Inc.
Local and Long Distance Moving
380 Green St., Cambridge TRO 6950

HERBERT BANCROFT
HINGHAM REAL ESTATE
1 Central St. Hing. 1690

Michigan

ANN ARBOR—GEO. H. LINDLEY, Realtor. High-class residences for sale or rent. 307 E. Huron St. Phone 5960.

REAL ESTATE
—INSURANCE
6th Floor Dime Bldg. Cad. 0321
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOMER WARREN & Co.
Over 50 Years' Dependable Service

Minnesota

THE SPRING CO.
REALTORS
Minneapolis Properties Managed
Rental Agency for Out of Town Owners, Estates, Trusts, etc.
Wh. 2766 MINNEAPOLIS 43rd and Upton

T. R. McKENZIE
Specializing in Property Management. 1050 Plymouth Bldg., AT. 0204, Minneapolis.

Mississippi

OWNER RETIRING WILL SELL
Modern hotel 85 miles from New Orleans. 300 feet gulf frontage, building cost over $800,000, brick, concrete tile, construction. 64 guest rooms, 24 apartments, year round business; income 1941 over $51,000; strictly modern, completely furnished, and well equipped; complete information gladly furnished. Price $150,000. No incumbrance, reasonable terms. STANDARD REAL ESTATE. Hot Springs, Arkansas. Box 349.

Missouri

WM. K. PROTZMANN CO.
REALTOR — INSURANCE
St. Louis, 1438 N. 13th St., CEntral 1080
Sales in All Parts of CITY and COUNTY

SWAN REALTY COMPANY
LOANS INSURANCE
Real Estate Sales
5585 Chamberlain FOrest 7346 St Louis

REAL ESTATE RESULTS
CARL B. RECHNER—REALTOR
1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo. VI 1443

Montana

Missoula
Real Estate—Insurance
Ferguson-Barden Agency

Nebraska

T. H. MAENNER COMPANY
Realtors—Property Management—Insurance
Safe Deposit Vaults—$3.00 up
City National Bank Bldg., Omaha. Neb.

New Jersey

CAMDEN and SUBURBAN
Real Estate and Insurance Service
ALBERT F. CROMWELL, Realtor
27th & Westfield Ave., Camden 4649

MARTIN & WEIS, Inc.—REALTORS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
151 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood SO. 2-2900

New York

Joseph P. Day, Inc.
EVERY PHASE OF REAL ESTATE
Auctions—Appraisals—Industrials
Analysis—Estates
CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

MILDRED SANFORD, REALTOR
"Westchester and Nearby Connecticut"
Country Homes—Sales—Rentals and Apartments. 116 Boston Post Rd. Larch. 2-1002

ARTHUR E. SANFORD, INSURANCE
15 Minutes from Manhattan
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
71-30 Austin St., Forest Hills Bo. 8-7030

Ohio

Cleveland—701 Citizens Bldg.—Pr. 0030
J. H. GREEN AND COMPANY
Everything in Real Estate
Several fine homes on the Heights. Also income property at attractive prices.

Cleveland, Ohio Lakewood, Ohio
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Mae E. Bauknet, Agent
1415 Riverside Drive LA 1734

Cleveland, Ohio Sales - Rentals
East Heights Homes and Apartments
MAY B STRATTON
1990 Ford Drive GArfield 707

COLUMBUS—MENS RESIDENCE CLUB
60 attractive rooms with club facilities; tiled showers; water in room free tel SCUTH HALL, 196 W. 10th Ave. UN-9711

Ohio (Continued)

D. M. WILLIAMS—REALTOR
REAL ESTATE — INSURANCE
420 Fairmount N. E., Warren, Ohio, 3738
209 Home Sav. & Loan Bldg. Youngstown, Ohio—35866.

COLUMBUS—Call GUY L. CONANT, Realtor, 42 E. Gay St., MA 7878, res. phone KI. 4644, about your real estate problems.

COLUMBUS—5 rm. frame double, north, close in; good condition; $4000. Shows 12%. C. A. Beckett, Broker, LA-9940.

DAYTON—H. S. MERRICK—REALTOR
Real Estate—Insurance
Property Management
115 Rosewood Drive TA. 8917

Oklahoma

TULSA—13th and Elgin
PAGE VAN & STORAGE
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc

Oregon

Everything in Real Estate
Loyall R. Rugh
1029 Willamette St., Eugene

TRYING to render better service in handling Real Estate. B. G. BROCKWAY CO., 301 S. W. 5th Ave., Portland, Ore.

GO WEST—To beautiful southern Oregon; excep. farm and orchard opportunities. Write Mark A. Goldy Agency, Medford, Ore.

Pennsylvania

EDWARD L. NOYES
REAL ESTATE — INSURANCE
23 South Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

COWAN & COWAN, INC.
REALTORS
Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PIERCE
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
403 South Avenue Media 0788

Real Estate and Insurance
JENKINSON REALTY CO.
Linden 3143 Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. & G. REALTY COMPANY
City and County Homes
First National Bank Building, Scranton

Rhode Island

ELEANOR F. MATTSON
Real Estate — Insurance
630 Willett Ave., Riverside Tel. EA. 3288

Texas

ALAMO HEIGHTS REALTY
(And All North Side Properties)
5946 Broadway San Antonio

40,000 Acres $5
90% level land, rock home, large spring, 14 waterings, net fences, sheep and cow ranch; a real bargain. T. C. WARREN, Travis Building, San Antonio, Texas.

15 COTTAGE Tourist Court For Sale. Tile constructed. Excellent condition. Located in Gulf Coast town. Owner left for army service. Sacrificing at $10,000.00. H. C. Mueller, Moore Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

Washington

REAL ESTATE • INSURANCE
HOME — FINANCE
COLUMBIA REALTY COMPANY
3708 Ferdinand St., Seattle RA.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE
FREDERICK P. JONES COMPANY
Complete Real Estate Service
732 No. Milwaukee Street

Milwaukee—Real Estate, Sales, Insurance
EDWARD E. EMMER, Realtor
6028 W. North Ave. Kilbourn 8454

Canada
British Columbia

KER & STEPHENSON, LTD.
1121 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

England

LONDON
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO., Ltd.
Insurance Brokers
88 London Wall, E. C. 2
LONDON INSURANCE MARKET—AGENTS ONLY

Analysis of Meat 'Shortage' Shows Record Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Out of the clouds of complaint and uncertainty swirling around the so-called meat shortage comes this one sure and certain fact, reiterated by experts in the livestock industry—there is and will be no actual shortage in the basic, on-the-hoof supply of meat in this country. There are more meat animals available than ever before. Packers are handling more meat than ever before. Conditions, except for artificial and correctible influences, are such as to encourage abundant production of meat.

Then why is there a shortage of meat on the counters of retail stores in many large centers throughout the country? The answer cannot be told, as has too often been attempted, simply in terms either of price ceilings, distribution, feeding, lend-lease and armed-force buying, or exports. The answer lies in the effects of all or most of these factors put together.

That the present situation can be corrected, that it is not a matter that is entirely out of human control, is admitted by all concerned. Whether it will be corrected depends on, first, whether the situation is thoroughly enough understood by all those in authority, and second, whether other factors make it undesirable or inexpedient at the moment to take necessary corrective action.

Record in Production

In any event, while we all may have to get along for a while with a little less pork, with fewer of the very best cuts of beef, there is little likelihood that the situation will make it necessary for America to make any major adjustments in its meat diet.

First, let's consider basic supply.

For the first half of this year, according to Government figures, meat production set an all-time record.

During this period this year 44,667,804 cattle, hogs, sheep and calves were prepared for market, compared with 39,731,373 during that period last year.

In June, 7,549,607 animals passed through the packing plants, compared with 6,021,124 last year.

As for cattle alone, the June output was 1,039,128, a fifth larger than for June last year. The June hog total was the second largest on record for the month, and for the six-month period was exceeded only in 1928, 1924, and 1923. The June sheep and lamb total was among the largest on record for the month.

The spring hog crop this year is about 62,000,000 head, an increase of 25 per cent over last year. The fall crop is estimated at 43,500,000, which would make the year's total well over a hundred million, by all odds the largest production in the history of not only this nation, but any other.

At the close of 1941 the American Meat Institute announced: "Livestock and meat supplies are large and ample for military, domestic, and overseas trade."

On June 9, this year, the Institute, which, as representative of the meat packing industry would hardly be expected to say anything tending to depress prices, declared: "The total supply of livestock in the country is not small. We expect very large increases in the volume of pork this coming fall and winter and good supplies of beef, and sheep, and lambs, equaling or exceeding any in recent history."

In money terms, the story is told this way: Packers under Federal inspection during the first five months of this year paid stockmen approximately $1,296,278,000 for cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, and lambs, the largest outlay for this period of any year in the last 20.

Now, in view of this, why should there be a shortage in such large centers as Boston, and Chicago, and Akron?

Difference in Prices

In the first place when the price ceilings were established, retail meat prices were not the same in every city. In the case of Boston, probably because of Lent and the resulting decreased meat demand, prices were unusually low. This meant that the prices had to stay unusually low. And this meant that, despite an effort by the packers to distribute their products according to need, meat very understandably gravitated to those markets where the ceiling prices were highest, shied from the low-price areas, such as Boston.

Adjustments in these prices are held to be much needed, and it is understood may be made.

So far the situation does not involve any change in the total amount of meat available to the consumer.

But then comes the matter of lend-lease buying. Almost a third of our total production of good grades of beef and pork and some other meats has gone into lend-lease shipments abroad. In the case of pork it is estimated that some 40 per cent has thus been disposed of.

But the increase in the amount of meat handled by the packers would go far to make up for this drain on the amount available for domestic consumption.

Supplies for Armed Forces

Then there's the buying for the mess halls of our own armed forces. But the total amount thus purchased is not a new demand. Those soldiers and sailors and marines ate meat as citizens, too. The meat now, instead of being delivered to their homes, is delivered to the camp chef. Of course there actually is a slight additional demand here, because many of those men in the service are eating more meat today than they did at home.

Next, and of great basic importance, is the effect of the price ceilings on the production, feeding, and selling of livestock.

Normally a large share of the animals purchased by the packers comes, not from the big ranches in the cattle country, but from "feeders" in the corn country. These corn farmers buy thin, grass-fed cattle from the ranches, feed them corn, then sell the fattened animals at a tidy profit to the packers.

Now, however, though there is no price ceiling on animals, these feeders have to sell in effect to a "closed market." That is, the packers, because the prices they receive retail are limited, automatically put a limit on what they can pay for the animals. And with the price of corn well up, and the original cattle producers asking high prices for their grass-fed animals, the feeders have found that they can make no profit from this feeding process. Their corn is worth more in other markets than "on the hoof."

Weights Cut Down

The result is that much of the supply has been coming direct to the packers from the prairies. And these cattle are thin, much thinner than those fed on corn. So, while the number of animals available and prepared has increased, the tendency is for the total weight to be cut down. And that means relatively less dressed meat for the consuming public.

It is in this situation that an adjustment would seem to be necessary and possible. The livestock people complain that there should be no price ceiling at all. Others say that with a ceiling on dressed meat surely there should be a ceiling on livestock. The feeders insist that the prices they get from the packers should be higher. Others say that the livestock producers should cut their prices to the feeders, so that this fattening process—by which many thousands of additional pounds of meat may be produced—may be made profitable.

Many in the livestock business apparently agree with Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas when he recently said: "This talk about meat rationing is not because of insufficient production, but apparently to carry out some theory of planned economy."

Whether or not there is behind the statements of Secretary Wickard and OPA head Leon Henderson some idea of planned economy, the facts do seem to indicate that the problem is not one of production.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of gen. Silver Fox Scarfs ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR $79.50 Shipped on approval anywhere. Tax Inc. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 527 W. 121st St.—Five-room apt., Columbia section; 3 schools near by; many free lectures. CA 8-4992.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Modern 7-rm. apts., large reception hall; coal heat; rear porches; low rental to desirable tenants. ASP. 2980.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC. East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—ASP. 4681, Brookline, Mass.
I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods
NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $23-$33; folder; restricted clientele MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Conn.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont. Old New England homestead, all modern imps; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

CROSSVUE, Overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire—Quiet place to rest and relax; refined clientele. Write Box 426, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 358-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach.

QUIET ROOMS for rest and study in an attractive home. THE WHITE GATES, 1 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

The HOMESTEAD—Quiet, comfortable rooms, home cooking; vegetable garden; busses; $15 and $18. Mrs. George A. Jenkins, Bradford, Vt.

Local Classified *(Continued)*

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Living quarters and care for boy 6 and working mother. Box B-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, 2nd floor; rooms with twin beds, running water; quiet. MRS. R. PENDEXTER. Com. 8291.

BOSTON—In Shawmut Realty property, newly decorated rooms, all light, running water. Mrs. Govan, Com. 4015, after 3 P. M.

BOSTON, 191 Huntington Ave.—2 large rooms, 1 unfurnished; running water; meals optional. Call. Com. 9697.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Pleasant furnished rm., priv. connect. bath, for responsible bus. woman, priv. family; near Beacon cars. LON. 2167.

Hotel **Huntington**
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y., 107 80th Rd.—Attrac. airy room and bath, 1 min. 6th or 8th Ave. Subways. Phone during day Pe. 6-1140.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. W. (50 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN
Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 611 WEST 111th (45)—Single or double. Beautiful large, cool front; facing Riverside; elevator. CA. 8-6617—$8.00.

N. Y. C., 2246 Grand Concourse (Apt. 1-B), nr. 182nd St.—2 sep. rms.; beautiful, quiet home, privs.; conv. trans. RA. 9-6131.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE and Cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 corner rooms, cross ventilation, always cool. Rest, recreation, safe, sandy beach; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $24 and up weekly. F. M. KING.

BEAUTIFUL Bradford Inn, Keene, N. H., overlooking 18-hole golf course, offers rest and relaxation to limited number discriminating guests; $21.00 double, $25.00 single.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

ELIZABETH, N. J., or Vicinity—Business woman with son school age desires small apt. or housekeeping rms., priv. family.; unfurn. immediately. Box X-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large new hotel wants experienced chef-steward and a dietician by August 5. Box 86, 1293 National Press Bldg.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN for general work in rest home. Christian Scientist preferred. Call Longwood 9825, Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG LADY—To take full charge of 3-year-old boy. Must have experience and references. No other duties. Good home. Sleep in. Mrs. B. J. Reiner, 119 Miller Ave., Freeport, N. Y. Tel. Freeport 7975.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN SEEKING A POSITION
F-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, 30 years old, draft exempt, desires work in or within commuting distance New Bedford; graduate Tabor Academy. P. O. Box 268, Mattapoisett, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady, assist light housekeeping; or take charge motherless home; educational background; highest references. Christian Scientist. Imbert, 56 East 56th St., N. Y. C. WI. 2-8973.

EXP. operator of National bookkeeping machine seeks oppor. to serve a Protestant firm. Box E-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A lady with educational and cultural background desires a position in a refined home assuming the care of motherless children; no housework. Address Children, 3799 Lake Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cultured, middle-aged woman wishes position in motherless home as home-maker or as companion for elderly lady. References exchanged. Write: Mrs. O., Box 275, McLean, Va.

WOMAN—A. B., Public School teaching experience, desires business position. Write Box M-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Antiques, bric-a-brac. Mrs. Wm. F. Stewart, 2 E. Clearfield Rd., Oakmont, Del. Co., Pa. Hilltop 1547—11 to 3. No dealers.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel PL. 6-6397.

FOOD PRODUCTS

TAKE HOME A CHINESE DINNER
Chop Suey, Chow Mein put up to order.
BOWL OF RICE, 175 Mass. Ave., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

WE BUY Sell and Exchange Cameras and Lenses
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED
RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS. 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL SALES AND REPAIRS
HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 0256, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RECORDS

RECORDS VICTOR, Columbia. Complete stock. Mail orders filled. Phonograph & Record Shop, 8 Milk St., Boston

REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE. — GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing.
71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.
UNion 3-3366
We sell domestic rugs and carpets.
"A Complete Rug Service"

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

DORRAINE CLEANERS
Phone 50-123
4 Branch Stores
CLEANERS FOR 25 YEARS

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave. 1700 Pacific Ave.

CHATHAM

THE CHATHAM PRESS
PRINTING
Chatham, N. J. Chat. 4-2400

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

Elite Beauty Shop
7 Walnut Avenue
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cr. 6-0304

JACK W. APGAR
HARDWARE
Furniture for Relaxation
Umbrella Sets—Picnic Supplies
104 N. Union Ave., Cranford Tel. Cr. 6-0866

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
Specialize in
TURBANWAV
The Heatless Permanent
84 No. Walnut St.
Or 5-9750

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
HANDBAGS
586 Central Ave. • Orange 5-0200

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS and LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3660—Or. 4-7475—So. 2-7620

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HACKENSACK

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK *(Continued)*

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 2-6416

HADDONFIELD

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas. Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had. 8958—if no answer, call Had. 3969-W for Nite Service

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1584 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIX UP
Blanken Hardware, Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Fertilizer Lawn Seed, Garden Tools
1988 Springfield Ave. SO. 2-1259

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
LAWN CHAIRS
CANNING SUPPLIES
PICNIC SUPPLIES
FISHING TACKLE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
Montclair Department Store

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

Stephen E. Van Zandt

Building, All Trades
Roofing
Insulation
Maintenance—Jobbing
Phone Montclair 2-4809

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	L	A	G	G		S	T	A	M	P
I		R		U	L	M		N		A
G	R	E	E	N		E	D	G	A	R
H		N		S	E	W		L		I
T	O	A	D		I		L	E	G	S
		D		E	A	G	L	E		U
B	E	L	L		H		E	M	M	A
A		E		A	T	E		I		F
S	A	I	L	S		S	I	G	H	T
I		G		I	D	A		G		O
L	E	H	U	A		U	R	S	O	N

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts.
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Good Marketing
Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of of Federal Reserve System

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

PLAINFIELD

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See us—We call for and deliver without charge
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 East Front St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PL. 6-2637

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD *(Continued)*

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

RIDGEWOOD

FRANKLIN FURNITURE CO., Inc.
32-34 Dean St. Tel. Englewood 3-2900-1-2
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Notable Reductions in All Types of Home Furnishings
Dean Asa Hawley, Mgr. Interior Decorating Dept. Call Evenings, Ridgewood 6-0694-J

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete outfitters to men.
Please believe that we are grateful for your business and that we are desirous of serving you in a way that will merit for us your continued consideration.
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

TEANECK

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

SAVE WITH SAFETY
The INSURED FEDERAL WAY
Latest Dividend 2½% per annum
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
115 Elm Street We. 2-1419
Ask for Circular

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN *(Continued)*

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

HAMILTON GRUEN
and
ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 6-5421

CHESTER

LERMANS
FINE FOODS—MEATS
THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL
Meatless Chinese Dinner 39c
Sixth and Sproul Phone Chester 6104

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th St.
★
August Sale of Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats

Trask, Prescott & Richardson
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Vogue, McCall, Simplicity and DuBarry Patterns On Sale in our enlarged Pattern Section.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's VALLEY FORGE CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5239

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

MAIN LINE—Wayne

I. WALTER CONNER & CO.
COAL
In Business Since 1893
TELEPHONE WAYNE 5

Phone Wayne 1516—1517 107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes with Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196. 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
HER RING—beautiful it must be—a diamond that sparkles with life, radiating happiness and romance.
MAY WE HELP YOU SELECT THE RING?
Closed Saturdays During August
109 SO. 13TH STREET

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia MIC. 3124

ACCOUNTING
Bookkeeping and auditing on small monthly accounts. Tax Returns a Specialty
F. L. HORLANDER
2045 No. Park Ave. Pen. 5799, Ste. 2068

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor..... 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Jackson 4073. Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

ROBERT HENDERSON COMPANY
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
5527 Walnut Street
Phone Mayflower 4373 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods—Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching
There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For Summer Luncheons!
Saylor's Delicious Luncheon Foods and Luncheon Drinks
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
POMEROY'S

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

SCRANTON

Coursen's
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue
Tel. 2-8201
We carry
BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Krape's FIX UP
DRAPERIES SLIP COVERS
UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE
WALL PAPER
422 Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 1383

CAMPNEY'S
J. A. SHAFER, Mgr.
Sewickley's Finest and Most Complete Food Store
Free Delivery
Tel. Sewickley 1404 425 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

Try SNIDER'S
Catsup, Chili and Cocktail Sauces
MARTEL'S

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

Summer Clearance
BUCHNER'S
Park Ave. Open Evenings

UPPER DARBY

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Blvd. 114 Upper Darby, Pa.
Phone for Appointment

Buy Furs With Foresight
BUY NOW
JORDEN'S
Furriers for Three Generations
AUGUST FUR SALE
78 S. 69th Street Open Evenings

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

INSURANCE for the times
Information cheerfully furnished pertaining to War Damage Insurance, Bicycle Liability and Teams Liability and other types of coverage.
Call
JAMES R. FULLER
4610 Woodland Ave., Drexel Hill Clbk. 0699

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

Dash to DASCH'S
for MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600
Palm Beach Suits—Florsheim Shoes
Stetson Hats
Visit our Boys' Wear Department

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

RUNKLE FURNITURE CO.
158-160 S. George St., Opposite Post Office
York's Leading Furniture Store
Period Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Slip Covers, Upholstering

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

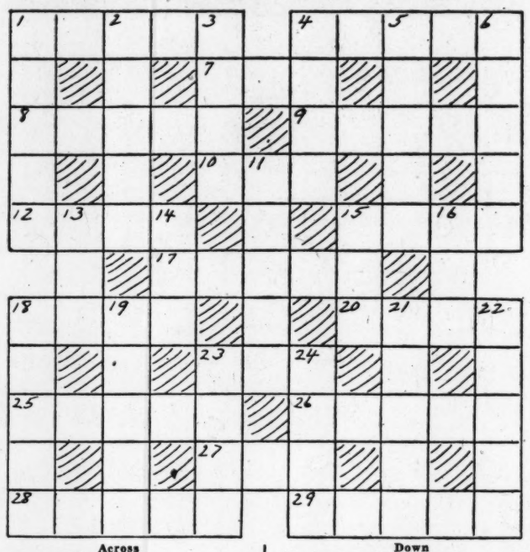
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—American artist.
4—A timbrologist would be interested in what (sing.)?
7—What is a manufacturing city of Germany?
8—What is color of hat worn by Tyltyl in "The Blue Bird"?
9—Who is hero of "Bride of Lammermoor"?
10—To stitch.
12—What creature "wears yet a precious jewel in his head"?
15—What are covered by leggings?
17—In Wordsworth's poem, what creature "was lord above, and Rob was lord below?
18—Certain mouse suggested that what should be hung on cat's neck?
20—What is first name of Miss Woodhouse, heroine of a Jane Austen novel?
23—Devoured.
25—Cleopatra's barge had perfumed what?
26—What is a finder of a camera?
27—Girl's name.
28—What is the Hawaiian floral emblem?
29—What is the Canada porcupine?

Down

1—If you emulated Gyllippus, would you paint, fight, or write?
2—What is any place of public contest?
3—What would you find in an arsenal?
4—What is smallest of mergansers?
5—One of the early inhabitants of England.
6—What city would you visit to see the Luxor obelisk?
11—How many feet would an octopod have?
13—Poem.
14—What is the Blue Hen State (abbr.)?
15—Shelter.
16—What is any of various plant exudations?
18—What is sheepskin tanned with bark?
19—Who is chief character in Kingsley's "Westward Ho"?
21—Who is Mrs. Varden's maid in "Barnaby Rudge"?
22—What is a river mentioned in poem by Burns?
23—Where is the Tigris River?
24—What Biblical character married a daughter of Ishmael?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Ton of Coal

Each December for the past several years, the Green Mill & Elevator Company at Hamilton, Missouri, has given one ton of coal to every church in the town, including the Negro church. Mr. Martin Abraham, the manager of the company, says this is the most practical gift they can think of, and one that is always assured a warm welcome.

Words of Current Interest

Abhor (Lev. 26:11)—*Ab-hor'* (*a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, *o* as in *o*rb).

This word is from the Latin *abhorrere*, "to shrink from," and has about the same meaning as "detest." It is much favored by the Authorized version of the Bible to translate a number of Hebrew verbs which carry such significations as "to reject" and "to loathe."

Deific—*De-if'-ik* (*e* quick-long as in debate, both *i*'s short).

Means, in a general way, "god-like"; sometimes defined as equivalent to "beatific," and sometimes as "divine."

Divers (Luke 4:40)—*Di'-verz* (*i* long, *e* as in maker).

Equivalent to "many" or "various." In most cases the translators could have used some other word or expression and have secured just as accurate a rendering. The implication is of "a scattering number" (Latin *diversus*, "in different directions") of whatever objects or qualities are under discussion. In Eccl. 5:7, the reading runs "divers vanities," with the adjective in italics, as a supplied and explanatory idea, though in point of fact the Hebrew text fully warrants use of the word.

Fallacy—*Fal'-a-si* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *i* short).

Webster's explains the meaning of this word as "deceptive or false appearance"—"a false or erroneous idea." Often used in logic to designate any reasoning which fails to satisfy the conditions of logical proof.

Froward (Prov. 2:12)—*Fro'-werd* (*o* long, *e* as in maker). By Webster's second choice, the sound of *w* may be omitted and the word pronounced *fro'-erd*.

A word that has been discarded in the progress of English speech. The word "perverted," which is of Latin source, and which for that reason probably has stronger connotations, supplants it in the version known as "An American Translation."

Brevities

Kansas City Star: It's reported the Don River basin is where the caviar comes from. Does anyone remember whether there is a chapter on this in "Mein Kampf"?

Detroit News: Luncheon is the stuff on dishes with which a waitress disorganizes your intelligent diagram of the winning Second Front.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the LORD thy God will make thee plenteous in every work of thine hand . . . for good.
DEUT. 30:9

Daily Quotation

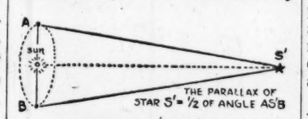
Justice, sir, is the great interest of man on earth. It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, the improvement and progress of, our race.—DANIEL WEBSTER

Did You Ever Wonder

What a "Light Year" Is and Why It Is Used to Express Star Distances?

In expressing measurements of any sort, an important consideration is the choice of a suitable unit. Inches, or even feet, would hardly serve as well as miles in expressing such distances as the nearly 240,000 miles to the moon or the 93 million miles to the sun.

Moreover, as soon as we leave the confines of our own little solar system and begin expressing stellar distances, even miles prove inadequate as practical units for expressing the distances involved. The nearest star, for example, is more than 7,000 times farther away than Pluto, the sun's most distant planet.



The parallax of a star is the angle subtended at the star by the radius of the earth's orbit.

To avoid the constant use of such terms as billions, trillions, etc., astronomers sometimes express star distances in light years. A light year is simply the number of miles light travels in one of our earthly years. This is quite a distance, for light travels at the terrific speed of about 186,000 miles a second. Light from our moon reaches us in a little over a second and a third. It makes the sun-to-earth jump in around eight minutes. And a light year is approximately 6 million million miles.

Even with so huge a unit, the nearest star, Proxima Centauri, is some four light years away. The bright Dog Star, Sirius, is more than twice as distant. Polaris, the North Star, has been calculated to be 220 light years away, and other celestial bodies are thought to be millions and millions of light years away.

A still larger unit of astronomical measurement is the "parsec." A parsec is equal in length to the distance of a star whose annual parallax is equal to one second of arc, and the name of the unit is made up of the first three letters of each of the words "parallax" and "second."

One parsec is equal to 3.26 light years, or 19.2 trillion miles.

The accompanying diagram shows how the diameter of the earth's orbit is used as a base line in determining the parallax and, consequently, the distance of a near star.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Few Facts

Five pounds of sugar per person per year was the average consumption 100 years ago.

The recently completed score of Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony was microfilmed in the Soviet Union, rushed by airplane to Iran, thence by auto to Cairo, and finally by plane to the United States.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"My tires are O. K., Ma—I've got them full of cement."

In Lighter Vein

Don't Be Impatient!

Father—"Isn't it time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony?"

Daughter—"Not quite, dad. He won't be here until 8 o'clock."
—Grit

So It Seemed

A traveling salesman dropped in on a bank officer whose desk was covered with letters, papers, magazines and miscellany. The banker was busily writing a memo and greeted the salesman with: "I'm very busy this morning, very busy!" Glancing at the desk the salesman replied: "Well, I'm very glad to know that. I kinda thought you were just confused."

Amorous

"My one and only," he cried passionately, "come to me. Shake off the shackles that are holding you dormant, arise and let me take you in my arms. Let me display you in all your pristine glory to envious friends and passersby. Raise your head to the heavens and your face to mine, and by so doing make me the happiest, proudest, and most fortunate man in the world. Arise, my love, arise."

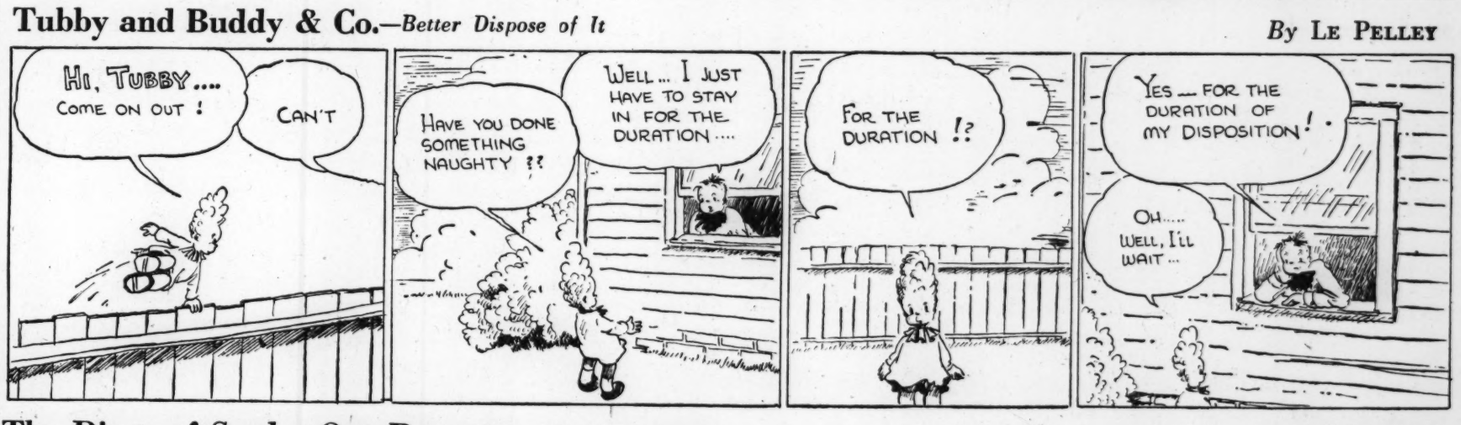
So saying, the amateur horticulturist hopefully sprinkled a little more water on the single tomato plant in his "Victory" garden.—Rays of Sunshine.

NEWS ITEM—RADIO MOSCOW SAYS THE NAZIS HAVE ORDERED ALL HOLLANDERS TO WEAR STEEL PLATES ON THEIR SHOES.

ZEGER VAN PLUNK
HORSESHOEING
SHOE REPAIRING
MIT STEEL PLATES ITS WORSE THAN BEFORE
CANAL
DON'T LOOK NOW, BUT I THINK WE'RE BEING FOLLOWED
WHERE ARE YOUR STEEL PLATES?
THEY WORE OUT SO I HAD TO USE THESE
L.F. VAN ZELM

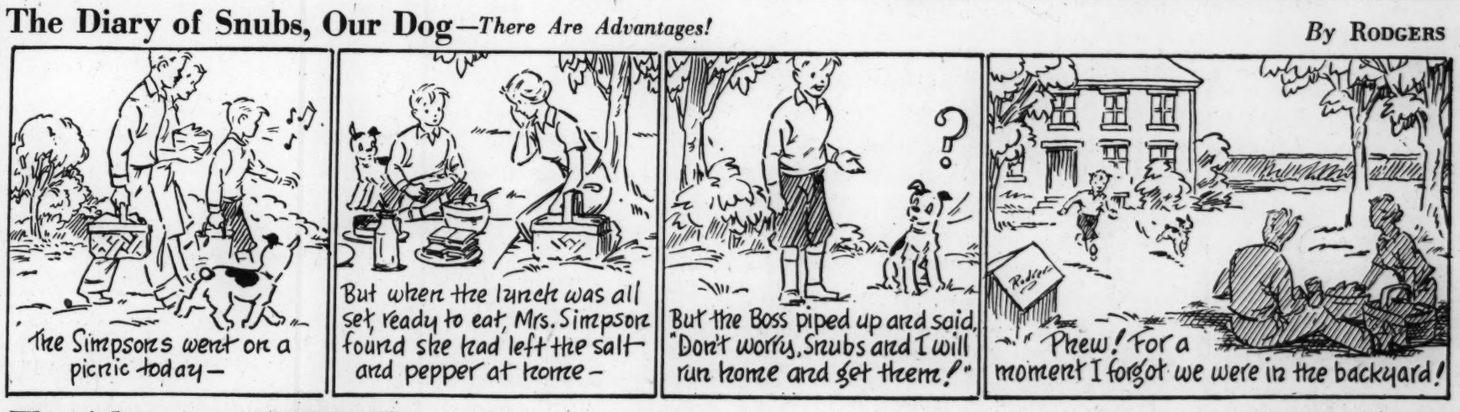
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Better Dispose of It*

By LE PELLEY


HI, TUBBY.... COME ON OUT!
CAN'T
HAVE YOU DONE SOMETHING NAUGHTY??
WELL... I JUST HAVE TO STAY IN FOR THE DURATION....
FOR THE DURATION!?
YES — FOR THE DURATION OF MY DISPOSITION!
OH..... WELL, I'LL WAIT...

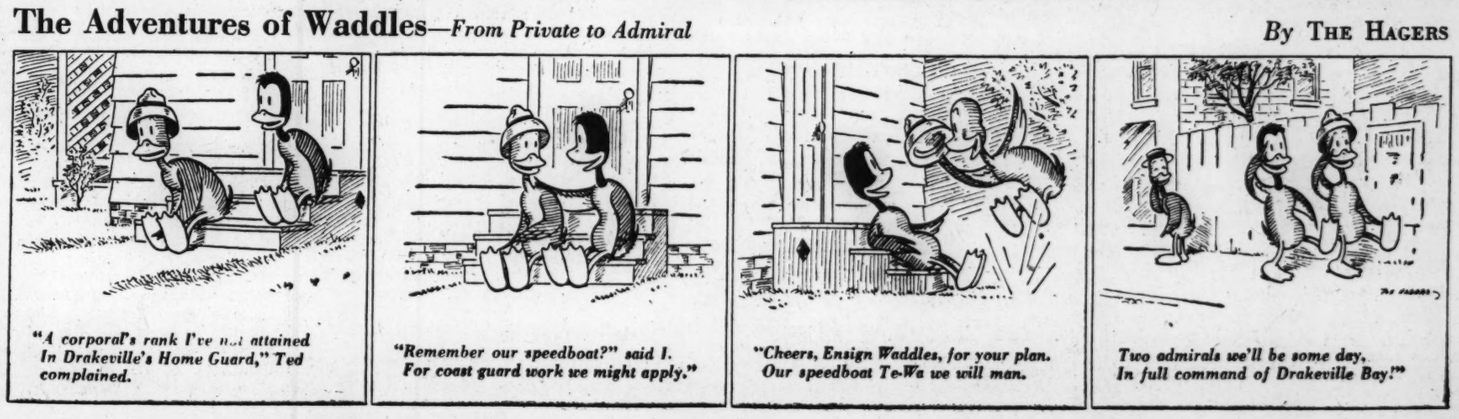
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There Are Advantages!*

By RODGERS


The Simpsons went on a picnic today—
But when the lunch was all set, ready to eat, Mrs. Simpson found she had left the salt and pepper at home—
But the Boss piped up and said, "Don't worry, Snubs and I will run home and get them!"
"Phew! For a moment I forgot we were in the backyard!

The Adventures of Waddles—*From Private to Admiral*

By THE HAGERS



"A corporal's rank I've not attained In Drakeville's Home Guard," Ted complained.

"Remember our speedboat?" said I. For coast guard work we might apply."

"Cheers, Ensign Waddles, for your plan. Our speedboat Te-Wa we will man.

Two admirals we'll be some day, In full command of Drakeville Bay!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

American Pattern

Sometimes when something as sharply important as the cargo-carrying plane idea is evolving we can't help wishing some way could be found to cut through the rigmarole. Now that the proposal has come to the stage where constructive action is within grasp, it should not be harmful to point out that the process has been following a familiar American pattern. We wish it were a better pattern, one more streamlined; one less disturbing to the United Nations; one more disturbing to our enemies.

Many have felt that use of the giant ships to carry men and matériel to the global fronts has been inevitable since the United States entered the war. The potentialities were not obscure. You could ask any air-minded boy how much pay load the big Douglas job could carry and he would answer, "Twenty tons." After a moment's pause he would probably indicate how his thoughts were running by adding, "equal to one freight car."

The idea was forwarded when the airmen, de Seversky, Loening, Martin—to name but a few—observed that the way to beat the submarine, the shipbuilding bottleneck and the Axis timetable was to take to the air. Everybody agreed that this was a brilliant new concept of the obvious.

The admirals and the generals even pointed out they had already acted on the idea, had ordered cargo planes and were ferrying men and freight hither and yon. The airmen replied they weren't talking about the little emergency jobs. They meant flying on the grand scale, 40,000 B-19s, for example.

The military caught its breath and went so far as to agree that even this would be fine—for the next war. "How are you going to do it in time for this one?" they asked.

That was a challenge to American industry. Henry J. Kaiser picked up the gauntlet, asserted he could build 5,000 of the giant ships a year, and with them could land an army of 500,000 men in Europe in one day.

With the arithmetic on that level, it was Washington's turn to take the ball. Mr. Nelson talked with Mr. Kaiser. Mr. Kaiser emerged elated, the Government was behind him, the job would be done. Mr. Nelson read the papers and demurred. He was behind Mr. Kaiser, indeed, yes—if he could find the men, materials and plant without disturbing the big-bomber program.

By this time, Congress, in the form of a Senate sub-committee, had arrived on the field.

If the normal routine is followed, the President will make some cryptic remark in press conference soon about the ships. This will be interpreted by Mr. Ickes, certainly, by Senator Lee possibly, and by other officials and Congressmen probably, to the general confusion of all.

There is this crumb of comfort: If the pattern continues to run true to form, we shall pick up our newspapers one day and from full page advertisements discover that American industry, true to the American way of life, has accomplished the incredible. The admirals and the generals will have the big planes for this war.

But as we were saying, if only some way could be found to cut through ....

A Film That Strengthens Us

It must have taken some courage for a producer to open a photoplay with an organ background of sacred music, bring it to a climax with selections from the Ninety-first Psalm, and to a rousing finale with a hymn—even if it is the best known hymn in the English language. Probably no other film in recent years has concluded on such a spiritual crescendo. But what will impress most thinking people about "Mrs. Miniver" is how it brings home to the playgoer's consciousness that this is a people's war.

Take the incident of Mrs. Miniver and the wounded Nazi flier. Her husband was off with the motorboat fleet to Dunkirk, and her son was keeping off the Luftwaffe overhead. Only the two youngsters, still in their beds, were home with her when she found him in the shrubbery. The admirable manner in which the courageous Englishwoman carried off the situation, even when the young fanatic uttered the mad code of destruction he had been taught, illustrated well how even women and children are involved in this conflict of ideas.

The scene with the parents and children in the air-raid shelter, the cheerfulness of the Minivers in their bomb-wrecked home, the light that streams through the hole in the chapel roof as the families with gaps in their ranks sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers"—all these do more than could columns of reading matter and hours of speeches to bring home to Americans that this is a conflict in which everyone, in some way, has an active part. It seems to us that no one could see this picture without more fully realizing his duty and being strengthened in his resolve to do it.

"This Is a Horrible War"

If letters found on German soldiers killed in Russia contain representative samples of German thinking, it is fear not hope that keeps the Nazis going. It is interesting to contrast these messages with the buoyant letters from Britain which have appeared on this page. Doing so one may sense that the cause for which the United Nations are fighting holds inspiration which is lacking in the Nazi attempt to make the Germans a master race.

One German mother wrote to her son in Russia, according to a report from Moscow by Maurice Hindus to the New York Herald Tribune, "When will we finish with this plagued Russia? Maybe never? There are too many people in Russia." Another mother wrote of the results of an air raid: "It was all so horrible . . . so many dead . . . so many wounded . . . so many weeping." Possibly there are more uplifting letters going to the front in Russia, but these passages are not out of key with reports on German morale from other sources.

Most striking of the observations culled from these letters is one from a woman who had just witnessed a British bombing. "Will anything remain of our city in the end?" her words cried. "This is a horrible war."

Evidently it is taking just such experiences as this to convince some Germans that war is horrible. They have not felt the impact of war as have the victims of their leaders' ambitions.

"This," wrote the German woman, "is a horrible war." Other peoples know that all war is horrible. That may be why they risked all too long their own security in the world in efforts to avert it. Perhaps they will have the active co-operation of the German people toward this end in future.

British-American Labor Links

A new and powerful mechanism to amplify labor's voice in post-war planning has emerged with formation recently of a joint permanent committee representing the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Unions Congress. Not only does the committee provide a new basis for united action by two of the world's most powerful trade union organizations, but its primarily political aspect makes it a useful supplement to the formal ties which now link the United States and Great Britain.

Formed at a time when labor's views on postwar policy are commanding fresh attention, the committee appears likely to surpass in significance previous international labor union groupings. This is particularly true in view of the indirect link offered with the Russian trade unions. For although the A. F. of L. rejected the original British T. U. C. proposal that Russia be included in the committee, liaison with Russia nevertheless exists through the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee formed earlier this year.

The absence of the C. I. O. is due largely to the fact that the A. F. of L. has maintained friendly ties with the T. U. C. and was probably approached first for that reason. Present plans leave the door open for "other bona-fide union groups" and if the gap between the two major American trade unions can be narrowed effectively, a C. I. O. representative may yet attend the committee's tri-annual sittings.

With the C. I. O. and the Russian trade unions represented, the committee would speak with the authority of nearly 40,000,000 workers. Such a co-ordinating organization could go far in meeting the new and greater responsibilities with which labor is almost certain to be entrusted in the planning of postwar policy.

In the British Isles there will be no ice cream on the apple pie in United States army camps. No ice cream on apple pie? Why, it would be easier to do without the apples!

Henry Ford doesn't think the airplane will replace the motor car. But who does? Apparently the thing that's going to replace the motor car is the horse.

Non-Violent Dynamite

"If India were freed, her first step would probably be to negotiate with Japan." This statement, from the pen of Mr. Gandhi, will astound India's friends throughout the United Nations. It has, however, the same ring as one made by him a few days ago in which he warned that Indians might welcome Japanese invaders.

It is explained by Mr. Gandhi as a "bargaining point." As such it apparently was intended for use within the councils of the Congress Party; it could hardly be useful in bargaining with Britain. But even as such, it discloses to the free world what sort of a dynamite Indian leaders are playing with.

It also shows that to give India its independence before the end of the war is by no means to remove the dangers which Indian leaders have argued could only thus be removed.

One of the chief arguments put forward by Mr. Nehru and the Congress Party has been that an immediate grant of independence to India would help Indian leaders to bring the Indian people determinedly to the side of the United Nations. But Mr. Gandhi is revealed as willing to threaten to break faith with the British should independence be granted. These threats, it may be noted, arise not from any development in which the British have a part, but evidently from disagreement between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Nehru as to the feasibility of non-violence in dealing with Japan.

Such are the fascinating subtleties of Indian politics with which the British must deal while the Axis closes in.

The British may be compelled to take stern measures to put down uprisings caused by Mr. Gandhi's tortuous and visionary approach to the simple and practical question whether India's future lies in a free or a totalitarian world. If so, Britain may be sure of wholehearted United Nations support.

To the United States, fighting a war with Japan, India is an important field of operations. To China in its struggle for national life the keeping open of the supply route across India is vital. Order in India is likewise of great importance to Russia, whose position between Nazi Germany and Japan would become grave indeed should Mr. Gandhi's intellectual circumlocutions be misinterpreted by his own people and the enemy at India's gates.

Our Readers Say—

We Take a Bow

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For about eighteen months I have been a subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor. In the peacetime that is coming the Monitors will only be as many days as they are now weeks journeying to me. Nevertheless, these grand pages of news, views, articles, letters and pictures never arrive late. Let me explain by just one recent example.

Your staff correspondent in London, Mallory Browne, in May wrote about the remarkably outspoken interview given him by General de Gaulle. The leader of the Fighting French made vigorous protest against current misinterpretation of the movement which he leads, and also reaffirmed his pledge to restore a representative form of government in France.

A few days ago, writing in the Yorkshire Post, their former Paris correspondent suggested, "inter alia," that the British Government should use General de Gaulle's services and experience in Egypt. Fortified and assured by the facts in Mallory Browne's article, and recalling information about General de Gaulle in a Magazine Section article in The Christian Science Monitor some time previously, I, who ever since the French catastrophe have followed the French people's affairs with a warm and sympathetic general interest, was enabled to write a useful and informed letter, which was immediately used in the Yorkshire Post in support of General de Gaulle and the Fighting French.

Your correspondents keep themselves so alert, informed, and intelligent, they play a truly unique and remarkable part in giving a most valuable and timely service to those keen on keeping democracy dynamic.

Hull, England — LESLIE BUCKLE

No Place for Liquor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We do appreciate the many fine editorials and articles you give us on current issues, especially the liquor and racial problems. Several months ago you published an instructive letter that contained historical facts about armies that had suffered defeat because of liquor. How sincerely we do need to pray at this time that our President will see the evil of this traffic and will take some definite steps to curtail it.

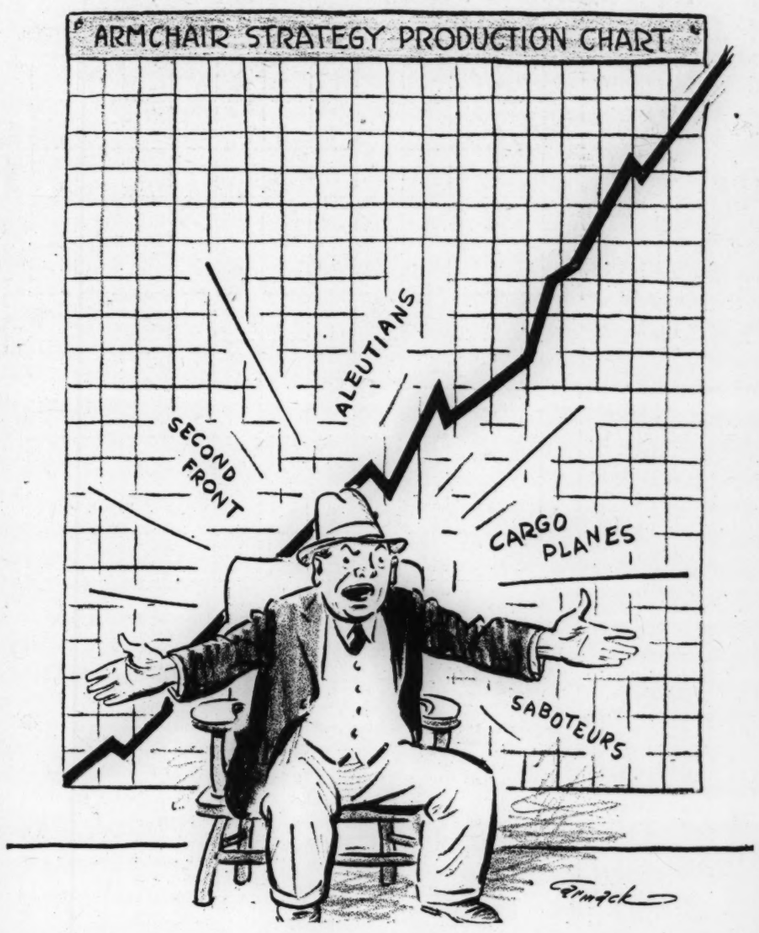
Organized evil as expressed by the Axis certainly appears to be cunning, clever, and to a degree intelligent—i.e., cunningly intelligent after the manner of a serpent which knows enough to hide itself until ready to attack. Conservation of moments as well as money, mileage, and machinery is an expression of real intelligence which, coupled with highest honesty, justice, and wisdom, cannot be defeated. May we completely eliminate liquor from our program.

C. K. T.

Great Falls, Mont.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Speaking of an All-Out Effort—



America, Gandhi, and the War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The radio address of Secretary Hull gave some indication as to the attitude of the American Government towards Gandhi's coming campaign for "civil disobedience" to force the British out of India instead of keeping the Japs out of India. Secretary Hull placed repeated emphasis on the fact that freedom is a hard-bought thing and that there is no surer way for nations to show themselves worthy of liberty than to fight for its preservation.

The refusal of the Indian Congress Party to take a positive stand in fighting the imminent Axis invasion which is threatening India is a sad disappointment not only in Washington but is reflected in the press throughout the United States and in all the capitals of the United Nations. India has been offered the opportunity to cast its lot with that great body of mankind in which sympathy for her freedom runs high. If the United Nations win their struggle for freedom with India's aid, India's future as a free nation would seem assured. If they do not win, India's future is dark indeed, as is that of the rest of the civilized world.

The pending campaign of civil disobedience to force the British Government to grant all the demands of the Congress Party is viewed with grave concern in America and elsewhere. What does the Gandhi-Nehru-Azad trio expect to accomplish except to disrupt the war efforts of the United Nations in India and to invite immediate Japanese invasion?

The difference between India and Britain ceases to be a private feud when it intrudes upon the successful prosecution of this war by the United Nations, upon which the security of hundreds of millions of the people in this world depend. The United States is assuming a greater and greater responsibility for the defense of India. Thousands of American soldiers, hundreds of planes, and one billion dollars of war material under lend-lease have reached India.

In the past the American people have been most generous in their support for India and her desire for independence. But it is notable that Congress Party tactics have had the effect of steadily declining support in the press of this country and an increasing impatience on the part of the American public. People here feel unmistakably that the time for haggling and bargaining for political concessions in India is past. They have come to believe also that these non-co-operative political groups are exploiting a crisis of world importance merely to further their ambitions to control Indian affairs.

S. M. AHMED

New York

India's Moslems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A war correspondent, writing from "somewhere in Burma," recently reported: "Civil war has broken out in Arakan Province in Burma between the pro-British community of 400,000 Moslems and Burmese adherents of the Japanese." According to the correspondent, the Moslems, under General Nur Ahmed Ba Failed, have made rather heartening progress against forces aligned with the Japanese.

This guerrilla warfare cannot be compared with the organized resistance of General Draja Mihailovich's Yugoslav Chetniks because the Moslem uprising seems to involve a much larger number of civilians than of professional soldiers. But if the Moslems are able to capture large quantities of arms and munitions, and if the civilians can be trained in the mechanics of modern warfare, the Japanese may have a full-scale rebellion to worry about.

The uprising in Burma is added evidence of the loyalty of the Moslems to the United Nations' cause. While the Hindu followers of Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru practice non-co-operation in India, thousands of Indian Moslem soldiers are preparing for battle with the Japanese. While the All-India National Congress's Working Committee decides to support Gandhi's decision not to resist the Japanese if they invade India, thousands of Indian Moslem soldiers are ready to defend their country with their lives.

Gandhi has stated flatly that the Hindus will not aid the cause of the democracies if they are not allowed to have self-government, on their own terms, now. The Hindu leaders have refused to compromise. All the known facts tend to indicate that Gandhi doesn't want any consideration given to the Moslem "minority." Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Moslem League, has presented the case for his people. He and the other Moslem leaders are justifiably concerned over the fate of a Moslem minority which would have to accept the decisions of a Hindu majority.

I doubt if any man—even Gandhi—would not use unlimited power to further the interests of his party or people. An India divided into a Moslem nation and a Hindu nation would not be as strong as a united Indian nation; but India can never be a united nation under the conditions proposed by the Hindus.

To me it seems as if the Indian Moslems might be given some consideration. Their brothers in Burma have revolted against the Japanese and they, themselves, are prepared to defend India proper. The Moslems should therefore be allowed to decide their political future without being treated as a "minority." The fact of the matter is that the Moslem minority has produced a far larger number of soldiers than has the Hindu majority.

Needham, Mass. — RICHARD MILNE

Mirror of World Opinion

Confusion in India

On Friday the All-India Congress Committee, under the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, will take the terrible decision whether or not to throw its "non-violent strength" against the British, and, indeed, against ourselves and the rest of the United Nations. . . .

The people of India have grievances. Mr. Gandhi is correct in saying that they were put into this war without their consent. But redress has been promised. The British Government is committed to dominion status and ultimately to independence, if India desires it. Our own faith and honor are involved in that pledge. Yet the effect of the proposed Congress resolution can only be to stab the United Nations in the back at the most critical hour of their struggle, and to bring into power over India a barbaric nation utterly without faith and without honor.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

English Seaside, 1942

By Harold Hobson

Before the war the British people differed among themselves in all sorts of ways. They had different religions, different politics, different dialects, different methods of drinking their soup. But in one respect they are alike. Every summer they all of them spent a week or a fortnight at the seaside.

The summer seaside holiday, generally taken in August, is a British institution of long standing. But it has taken a blow right on the chin.

In the first place, there is a multitude of English seaside places to which, during the summer, you are not allowed to go.

About twelve months ago it occurred to me to drive over and discover for myself just how the war was affecting seaside resorts. I looked up a map, and fixed on Frinton in Essex as being within reasonable distance of London, and set out with my wife on a day's investigations. A few miles outside Frinton we observed an Automobile Association notice bearing the warning that people without permits should not pass beyond it. We decided to continue on our way, and ask the first policeman we saw how these permits could be got. The first policeman we saw was in Frinton itself, and he did not see us. So we drove up to him, and put our inquiry. He promptly took down our names, our address, our ages, and our professions, and dispatched us back to London. A few days later we were fined three pounds. This impressed on us the fact that there are certain seaside resorts in England to which, in summer, it is inadvisable to go.

* * *

I say in summer, because during the winter months the ban on them is lifted. That is partly, of course, because in winter not many people wish to visit them. But, for the summer, you cannot visit any place on the seacoast, or five miles inland, between King's Lynn in Norfolk, and Littlehampton in Sussex. That puts more than a quarter of Britain's seaside holiday resorts out of bounds.

There is, of course, a very good reason why this should be so. These famous holiday resorts are on the south and east coasts. They are the towns that are nearest to those parts of the Continent. They should not be cluttered up with holiday makers.

North of the Wash, the seaside places are open to the public. You can still go to Skegness, to Bridlington, to Cleethorpes, and to Scarborough. Before the war, these were the towns that took off a huge proportion of the industrial population of the Midlands in the summer holidays. But their holiday trade has been seriously diminished, or has completely vanished. For they, too, are on the east coast—the coast that faces Norway.

Half the seaside places in Britain are thus out of action. Since the great bulk of their resident population earned its living exclusively from catering for the needs of summer visitors, one may wonder how they still manage to balance their household budgets. Fortunately, there is no shortage of jobs in Britain today. There is war work for all; and in this war work the seaside towns fully share.

The British public is discouraged by the Government and by local authorities from taking a seaside holiday any time this summer. On the negative side, this policy is carried out by the cessation of the basic petrol ration and by the severe injunctions issued by the railway companies. On the positive side, there are the efforts made by local authorities to provide plays and ballets in public parks, bands in public places, swimming pools and galas, and similar entertainments at home.

* * *

The magnificent coast of Cornwall and Devon is still open for summer holidays. The whole of the west coast of Britain, too, is available for the public: provided that the public can obtain accommodation.

This is not as easy as it might seem. Fewer people are crowded into a smaller area; many of the hotels and boarding houses have been requisitioned for the use of troops, Government officials, and permanent evacuées. So accommodation has to be booked a good way ahead.

There are great differences between the seaside of yesteryear and the seaside of today. There are no queues of motors parked along the promenades. There are no pierrots on the piers. There are, indeed, no piers, as we used to know them. The sands are still there, but many of them are mined. But the sun shines, and the sea is unchanged, and, in some places, children still build sand castles, and paddle in the waves, and send little boats on strange journeys, and laugh and sing, and recall all the happy things that have been in the past, and will be more secure in the future.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris.....56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.